

All the News
It's Fit to Print

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Sunny today; fair, cool tonight. Sunny, mild tomorrow. Temperature range: today 57-57; Sunday 44-55. Details on page 5.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1976

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20 CENT

Burglarized Leftist Offices Here Times in 1960-66, Official Files Show

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M. CREWDSON
The New York Times
TON, March 28 —
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Peter Camejo

Party's Candidate Says
Police Aided Break-ins,
Providing Security

Peter Camejo, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, charged yesterday that New York City officials "provided police protection for the Federal Bureau of Investigation's second-story men" in burglarizing his Trotskyite party's headquarters from 1960 to 1966.

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partment's testimony, or whether to continue the civil process through which these and other F.B.I. documents have been obtained to discover the facts. The records made public today described break-ins at five Manhattan sites—116 University Place, 873 Broadway, 45 East Seventh Street, 124 Fourth Avenue and 41 Union Square West — where the Socialist Workers and two affiliated groups maintained offices. Although most of the burglaries apparently went smoothly, on one occasion, the reports show, the agents' camera failed after they were inside. On another, in February 1961, the agents appear to have been surprised in the act. The report on that break-in notes, "For security reasons, it was necessary to terminate contact with above sources after a brief period." The agents apparently got away cleanly, however. A party spokesman said today that party members had had no idea during the years in ques-

Bureau documents describing 92 burglaries here, released in Washington yesterday as a result of a damage suit by the party against alleged Federal harassment, did not specifically mention cooperation by the New York police. Requests by agents for authorization for the burglaries repeatedly said, "Full security assured." On other occasions, they said, "Security will be assured prior to entry on this assignment," or, "Security set forth at the time of the original authorization remains the same." Leonard B. Boudin, counsel for the Socialist Workers Party in its suit, said in an interview, "Only one group can assure security." He drew the inference that either the police had been advised "not to bother, this is a Federal matter," in case they saw anything unusual, or they had provided guards for the break-ins. But he conceded this was an interpretation that he wanted to explore further. At Police Headquarters, con-

R TRUCE LEBANON

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Udall Proposes Programs To Reduce City's Burdens

By MARTIN FOLCHIN

Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, declaring himself the most urban-oriented of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for President, has proposed an array of Federal programs to ease New York City's financial burdens and stem urban blight. "It's simply critical that New

direct and good-natured, his answers generally short and to the point. Secret Service agents stationed outside the room watched the proceedings through a glass wall. A major proposal, he said, was the Federal Government's taking over the welfare system, which he called "a national problem and a national obligation." Mr. Udall said that he favored a standardization of welfare criteria and payments, adjusted only for cost of living differences in different areas. He said he believed that New York City criteria and payments were "pretty close to what ought to be a national standard." "They're not overly generous," he said. "It's the standards in other states that are far from generous." The disparity, he added, has led to a migration of poor people that had overtaxed the city's fiscal abilities. Mr. Udall did not offer a price tag for his program. However, in response to questions, George Sternlieb, director of the Center for Urban Policy

York not go down the drain," said Mr. Udall, who had campaigned in Congress for Federal aid to New York, in a formal interview with four reporters at The New York Times during a respite from street campaigning in the New York State primary. Mr. Udall sat at the head of a wooden conference table equipped with microphones and surrounded by editors and reporters who came to listen and observe. His manner was

Among other findings of the poll were the following: While certain issues, according to previous surveys, seemed to have played a role in the primary votes, no major issues seem to be benefiting one candidate or the other nationally at this stage. The collapse of support for Mr. Wallace can be traced both to his crippled condition and to the relative unimportance of racial matters as issues. The Governor's health seems to be the more important factor. Behind the Democratic race looms the figure of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, a declared noncandidate. When Mr. Humphrey is

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SURGE BY CARTER ON NATIONAL BASIS INDICATED IN POLL

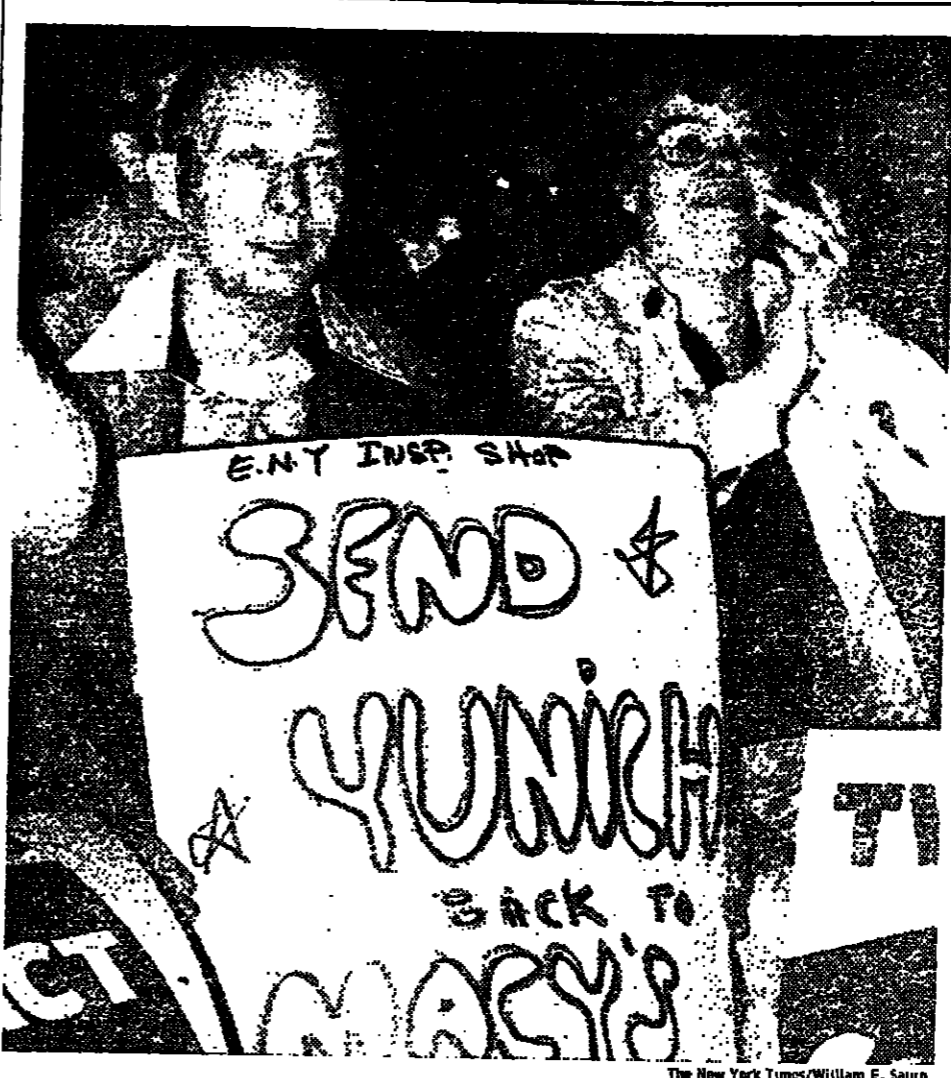
Survey Reports Victories
Give the Georgian Broad
and Diverse Support

By ROBERT REINHOLD
Former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia appears to have translated his primary victories into an extraordinarily broad and diverse base of support by Democrats all over the country, according to a national poll completed last week by The New York Times and CBS News.

Further, the poll tends to undermine doubts—at least in terms of the constituency Mr. Carter attracts and how it perceives him—about whether he is in the mainstream of the party and to dispute his rivals' contentions that he cannot be elected. These were among the themes to emerge from a national survey, conducted by telephone from March 18 to 24, of 1,524 Democrats, Republicans and independents in all parts of the country. The poll was designed to monitor how the campaign had evolved since the last Times/CBS national survey in early February, before the state primaries began.

Carter Leads Field
Back in February, the Democratic field of declared candidates was bunched up, with Mr. Carter behind three others. After several well-publicized primaries the new Times/CBS News survey shows, as do the Gallup Poll and other surveys, that Mr. Carter now heads the Democratic field. In the Times/CBS poll he leads his closest rival, Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, by nearly two to one as the man they would prefer for the nomination among the active candidates. At the same time, Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama in the new poll has lost more than half the support he had six weeks ago.

Swiss Driver Wins
Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland drove a Ferrari to victory in the first United States Grand Prix West at Long Beach, Calif. Page 41.



Transit workers at Manhattan Center. Poster refers to David L. Yunich, head of Metropolitan Transportation Authority and the former president of Macy's.

BEAME JOINS FIGHT ON STAVISKY BILL

Aims to Halt Override Move
in Legislature That Would
Earmark School Funds

By IVER PETERSON
Special to The New York Times
ALBANY, March 28—Mayor Beame will join Governor Carey here tomorrow in a final round of negotiations with legislators and their leaders aimed at stopping the Legislature from overriding Mr. Carey's veto of the Stavisky bill, which would earmark a fixed proportion of the city's expense budget for schools.

With parents and the teachers' union bringing intense pressure on the Legislature to override the veto in this election year, and in the absence of a compromise in the bill's language, the Governor's staff regards the chances for an override in the Assembly on Wednesday—the earliest such a vote could be taken—as a near certainty. Their strategy—not agreed to in all respects by the city—is to work for the compromise bill and, as a top Carey aide put it, "save our best shot" in the hope of blocking a similar

Impact of Stiff Drug Law Is in Dispute After 2 Years

By SELWYN RAAB

In the first two years of the state's tougher narcotics law, 891 persons were sentenced to prison terms, but only 31 drew the maximum penalty of 15 years to life. Of those convicted of the most serious crimes—Class A felony counts—860 received mandatory minimum terms calling for either one year or six years in prison. A review of state records by The New York Times also indicated that more suspects sen-

Many Civil Servants Draw Higher Income as Retirees

By PETER KIBBS

When combined with Social Security benefits, pension plans for New York City and State employees provide many retirees with net income after taxes that is greater than the income they took home during their last working year. For long-term employees—those with 30 years' service—retiring at the age of 65 after a final-year's salary of \$14,000, by the Twentieth Century Fund study published yesterday said the combined result would give 119 to 129 percent of the last working year's take-home pay to city retirees and 112 to 118 percent to state retirees.

In every case under those conditions, the study said, a married retiree and his wife would have an income "greater than his after-tax income in his final year of work." The calculations were included in a report on public employee pensions nationwide that warned that "more net income for not working than for working is not a policy that can endure for long" when taxpayers come to realize it. The author, Robert Tilove, a senior vice president of Martin E. Segal Company, consultants and actuaries on employee benefits, proposed changes to integrate governmental pensions and Social Security benefits that could let the combination go up to a final working year's take-home income—but not beyond. Mr. Tilove is a member of

Pride of Rutgers Fans Won't Die After Defeat

Special to The New York Times

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., March 28—For a town whose heroes had fallen, basketball-crazy New Brunswick was surprisingly upbeat today. There was no mawkish gloom over Rutgers's 86-70 loss to the University of Michigan in the semifinal round of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament in Philadelphia yesterday—a loss that snapped a season-long, 31-game winning streak. Instead, fans gathered in bars and fraternity houses and talked quietly of their pride in the team and of its stunning accomplishments. They talked of how the success of the Scarlet Knights had helped the local economy, and of how the team had

TRANSIT WORKERS AUTHORIZE STRIKE AS TALKS CONTINUE

Unanimous Vote on Walkout
at 12:01 A.M. Thursday Is
Taken at Noisy Meeting

UNION PLANS DUE TODAY

Beame Says Work Stoppage
Could Have 'Disastrous'
Effect on the Economy

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER
More than 4,000 members of the Transport Workers Union voted at a turbulent meeting yesterday to strike the city's subway and bus lines next Thursday morning if they did not obtain a satisfactory contract with the Transit Authority. The shouting and stomping workers voted unanimously for a resolution empowering their officers to invoke the union's no-contract, no-work policy. Such action is traditional with the union on the Sunday preceding contract expiration, and was accompanied by placard waving and raised fists for the benefit of newspaper and television cameras. Speeches Greeted Loudly Matthew Guinan, international president of the 150,000-member union, announced that strike instructions would be issued to its key personnel at 1 P.M. today, in the union's headquarters at 1980 Broadway. The union has been seeking substantial wage increases, cost-of-living adjustments and improved fringe benefits. The extent of the wage increase sought has not been disclosed. The authority has thus far made no offer to the 32,000 workers involved. After the strike meeting the union negotiators left for the Americana Hotel to continue their bargaining talks with the mediators and the authority. The strike vote in Manhattan Center yesterday was preceded by militant speeches by the union officers and repeated cheers, whistles, shouts, applause and boos by the union members. The cavernous and drafty assembly hall was so crowded that many workers had to listen to the speeches on loudspeakers on an upper floor of the building, and out on the street. There were so many of them on 35th Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues that the police closed the street to traffic. '66 Strike Recalled Mayor Beame responded to the walkout threat by announcing that he and Police Commissioner Michael J. Codd would hold a news conference at 10 A.M. today in City Hall to outline plans to protect and assist the public in the event of a transit strike. These plans were being formulated yesterday. They include some relaxation of parking and traffic restrictions. During the 12-day transit strike in 1966, armories were opened to provide shelter for persons stranded by the walk-

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DEMOCRATS HOLD CARNIVAL: Party members gathered at Madison Square Garden were, front row, from left, Patrick J. Cunningham, State chairman; Governor Carey; Robert Strauss, national chairman, and former Gov. W. Averell Harriman. At extreme left, Assembly Speaker Stanley Steingut and next to him, Albert H. Blumenthal, Assembly majority leader. Representative Morris K. Udall is second from right. Page 18.

YOU ARE



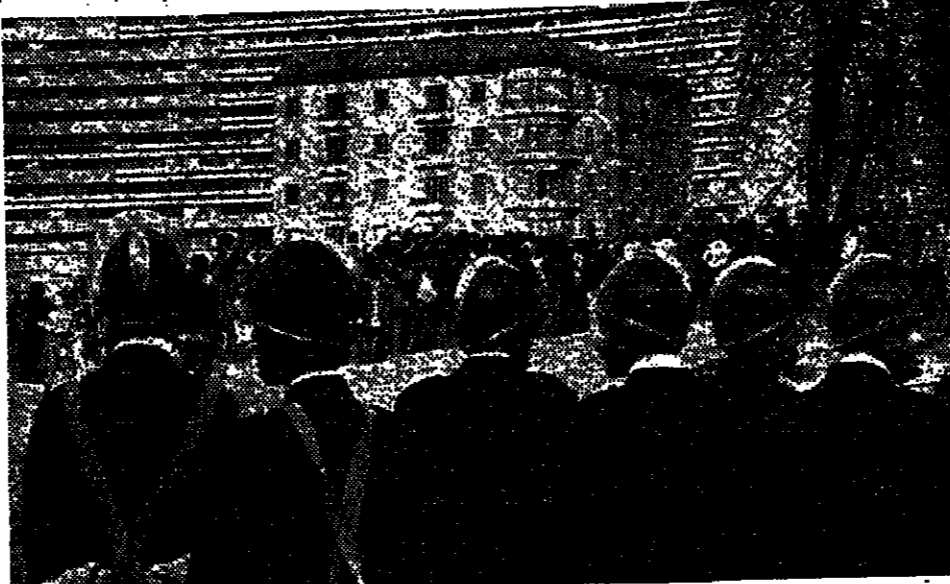
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At Grenoble University, French policemen stand by during a student demonstration

French University Students Defiant Over Government Reforms and Jobs

By JAMES F. CLARITY
Special to The New York Times

GRENOBLE, France — The mood of nervous defiance that has spread rapidly in recent weeks among France's 850,000 university students is pervasive here on the suburban campus at Grenoble University.

Like students in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux and other major centers of higher education, those at Grenoble University of Social Sciences, which has an enrollment of 25,000, feel that the Government wants to turn their hard-earned diplomas into membership cards in the growing ranks of unemployed youth in the country. They also feel that under Government reforms to be enacted next fall, the business community will be given oppressive influence in changing the curriculum of France's 65 universities.

"The diploma is hardly worth anything as it is," said a first-year law student sitting on the lawn during the boycott of an afternoon class. "Under the reform, it will be worth nothing. Most of us, we are not political. Whether we are to the left or right is not important. We are against the reform because it will mean worthless diplomas and unemployment."

The reform, a complicated rebuilding of curriculum and the time it takes to earn degrees, is thoroughly understood only by a handful of education officials and outside experts.

Essentially, the education authorities are permitted to be more selective in accepting students in higher institutions. The courses in many degree areas are to be shortened by a year. The state will be able more easily to deny national certification of a degree or of a class of degrees. The business community will be invited to help the universities plan programs that will divert more students from courses leading to teaching degrees and funnel them into positions in commerce and industry.

Shrinking Job Market

The Government, particularly Alice Saunier-Seïte, the State Secretary for Universities, insists that the reforms are necessary to adapt an increasing number of students to the changing, and at least temporarily shrinking, job market for young graduates. Mrs. Saunier-Seïte has threatened that if the youths continue to disrupt and miss classes, making it impossible for required course-hours to be fulfilled, many students will be deprived of diplomas this year.

The students here on the Grenoble campus nestled in the Alps, as well as in the suburbs and center of Paris and other cities, insist they will continue their strikes, demonstrations and class-boycotts after the end of the two-week spring holiday.

The battle between the Government and the students, which has erupted in occasional violence, has Frenchmen worrying whether the protests of 1976 will lead to repetition of the violent strikes and dis-

orders that occurred in the spring of 1968.

Neither the students, their teachers nor Government education officials are predicting a repetition of the 1968 crisis. Many of them explain that the students of 1976 are different—less concerned with academic freedom as a principle, less romantically attracted to the idea of revolution and more concerned with the approaching difficulty of finding a job in a nation where more than half of the unemployed are under 25 years old.

Sitting in front of the Grenoble law school building, four students, all under 20, discussed what they felt the Government reforms would mean to them. They declined to give their last names, saying that they feared reprisals from university officials.

"The best jobs in law already go to those who have degrees from one of the grandes écoles, the schools of prestige, in Paris," said Claude P., who wore a polo shirt with "Yale" printed on it.

"Now," Claude said, "they want us to compress four years of study into three. And maybe the diploma will be given national certification and maybe it will not. This makes it harder to get first employment."

Businessmen Suspected

Asked about the plan to "professionalize" some programs to gear them toward the needs of local business and industry, the students shrugged. They said that the invitation to the business community to help form curriculum would help businessmen find ways to exclude students from their offices and factories.

While Grenoble's law school and its students are divided politically between the left and the right, they said, the school economy is known to be Marxist-oriented. "The bosses already are afraid of anyone from economic sciences here," said one student. "They want young executives only from the grandes écoles in Paris."

Some older Frenchmen agree with some of the students' complaints. Others feel that today's students are unwittingly trying to maintain themselves as an elite, even though one of the goals of the 1968 revolts was to break down the traditional elitism in education that favored a relatively small student class. In effect, some of the post-1968 reforms led to the admittance of more students to higher education but simultaneously clogged the schools and labor market with more graduates than the economy could

accommodate, especially teachers.

"It is also a question of prestige," said Bruno Quésenne, a 35-year old philosophy teacher at an architectural institute in Grenoble. Mr. Quésenne, an activist in the 1968 disturbances, said: "Even if you cannot find a good job right away with your diploma, you can put your thumbs in your laps in your town and show that you are someone." He said that after 1968 the number of students with diplomas swelled and the value of the diplomas decreased.

A Minority View

While a great majority of students here and in other cities are boycotting classes and participating in large street demonstrations, there is an apparent minority that opposes the disruption.

"It is a matter of intellectual terrorism," said Hugues Petit, a Catholic rightist who is studying economics and law at Grenoble. Mr. Petit says that professors here have been intimidated by leftist student organizations representing a minority and are afraid to hold classes even when more than half of a class is willing to break the boycott.

Paul Leroy, president of Grenoble Social Sciences University, said in an interview: "The worry of the students is deep. They feel some of them will not be treated equally, that they will be poured into an industry or business."



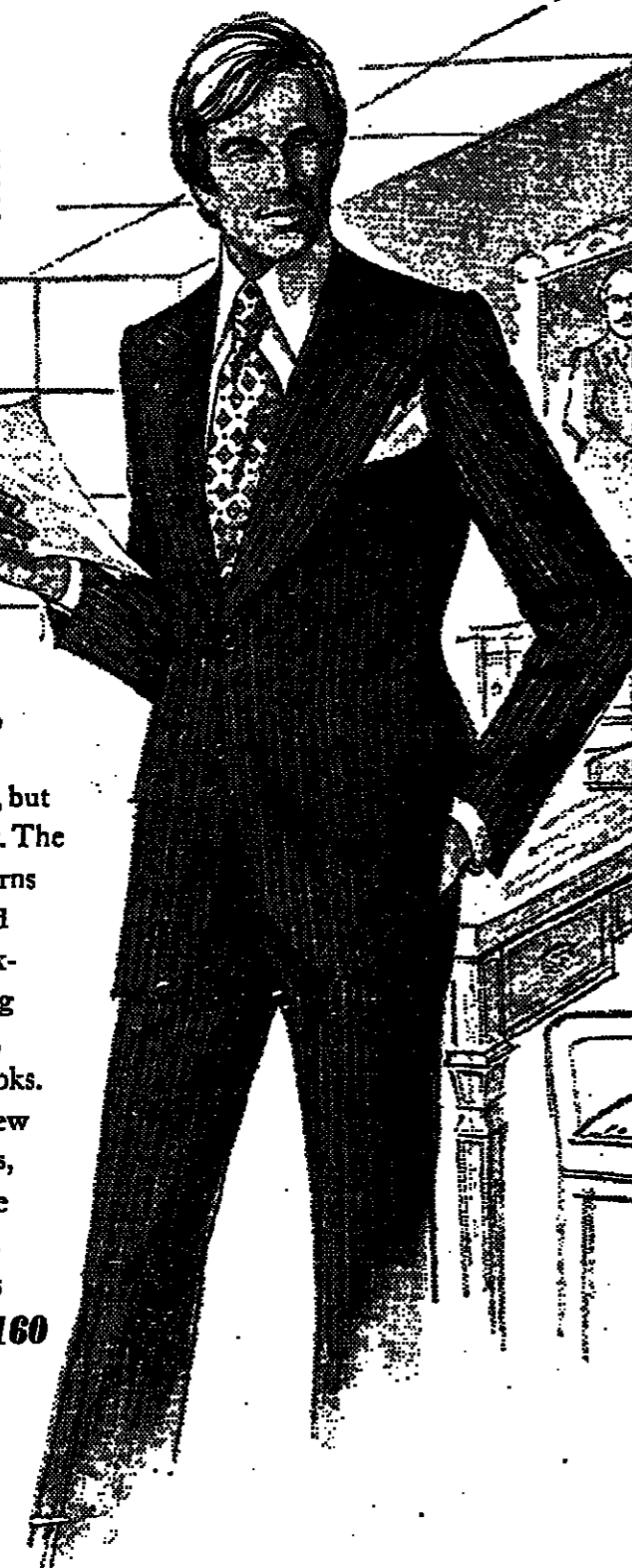
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Israel Deports 2 West Bank Candidates



man pulls an Arab girl by the hair while quelling an anti-Israeli demonstration in East Jerusalem. Fifty students and three teachers were detained.

Special to The New York Times
TEL AVIV, March 28—Israel this weekend deported to Lebanon two Arabs who were candidates for mayor in two West Bank cities, and the action drew criticism from a supreme court justice, left-wing political parties and in the press.
Dr. Ahmad Hamzi Natshi of Hebron and Dr. Abdul Azziz Haj Ahmed of El Bireh were deported yesterday on charges that they had incited and organized a recent wave of student riots in their respective cities.

The two doctors, who are reported associated with the Palestinian Liberation Organization, were expelled about 40 hours before nominations open to tomorrow for municipal elections to be held in West Bank cities on April 12. A Jordanian lawyer interviewed in Ramallah said they would be prevented from seeking office because Jordanian law does not permit nomination by proxy. The elections are being run by the Israeli military government in accordance with Jordanian law.

Dr. Natshi, a surgeon, and Dr. Ahmed, a dentist, belong to a group of younger professionals and intellectuals with ties to the P.L.O., the Communists and other radical elements. The group was expected to make inroads against the older generation of leaders, who have more or less cooperated with

the Israeli military administration in municipal matters since the occupation in 1967.

The radical elements have been encouraged and their prospects improved by Israeli changes in the Jordanian election laws, which had confined suffrage to male taxpayers. The Israelis extended the vote to women, workmen and younger members of the taxpayers' families, who are not expected to vote for the conservatives the Israelis have been dealing with.

An observer here suspected the deportations might have been intended as a warning to Arabs who had interpreted Israeli liberalism as weakness. The military government wanted to show it could still make things difficult for P.L.O. supporters, the source said.

Israelis, including some Government ministers, were also critical of the banishment, particularly because of its timing and manner.

The two medical men were picked up early yesterday morning, brought before a military commission, which approved the expulsion, and delivered to the border by 3:45 P.M.

Justice Moshe Etzioni of the Supreme Court had scheduled a hearing of a request for an injunction by Dr. Natshi's wife at 4 P.M. Because of the Jewish Sabbath, the session was to have been held in the judge's residence. He was outraged to learn the men had been banished 15 minutes earlier.

The judge said he had notified the Attorney General's office of the scheduled hearing at midday. It seemed there had been an attempt to evade a hearing, he added.

Left-wing parties in Parliament requested a debate on the subject. The Independent

newspaper Maariv said in an editorial that the clandestine manner of the deportations raised doubts as to whether the authorities really had solid evidence against the two Arabs.

Dr. Natshi resigned a government job as director of a hospital in order to run in Hebron. He also fought a court action against an attempt by supporters of Sheikh Mohammed al-Jabari, the incumbent, to expunge his name from the voters list on the ground that he had not been a resident.

Sheikh Jabari, who had been the strongman in Hebron for four decades, was returned unopposed in the last municipal elections in 1972. He was said to resent the defection of the Natshi family, which had previously supported him.

Since the mayor has cooperated with the Israelis, who favored his re-election, his critics suspected the Israelis banished his rival to accommodate him.

50 Arab Girls Detained
TEL AVIV, March 28 (AP)—The police detained 50 Arab girls at an East Jerusalem high school today after the students left classes to build a stone roadblock and set tires afire in a protest against Israel.

The Israeli state radio reported that the fires and stones clogged traffic in the Arab quarter, prompting the police to move in to break up the disturbance, chasing the girls into the school. Policemen also detained three Arab teachers at the Mahmounia High School, who were accused of inciting the rioting girls.

Jerusalem's Jewish mayor, Teddy Kollek, criticized the police and said he hoped that their action "will not be repeated."



Martha makes the evening scene with the slinkiest of jumpsuits this side of sin. Covers its deep plunge neck with a soft-pleated cardigan, the perfect cover-up. Devilish. Both in silk crepe de chine.

Basque Priests Back Workers, Denounce Madrid

HOWE
The New York Times
March 28—Roman Catholic Basque priests backed their strong support for the workers' unions, denounced the measures for having against the class "as a rights of

have killed four, one accidentally. The political-military faction, on the other hand, reportedly felt that after 20 years of armed action it was time for a political struggle. Members of this E.T.A. faction are now said to be active in universities, factories and neighborhood organizations.

This change in tactics reflects a clear change in the mood of the Basques. They will not openly criticize violence by E.T.A., but private conversations often produce such remarks as: "This is not the way; there are more important objectives."

The new crisis in the Basque region was produced by the events at Vitoria, south of here. The declaration by the Basque priests gives a detailed account of the labor conflicts at Vitoria, leading up to the police attack March 3 on 4,000 workers in a church that resulted in four dead and 60 wounded. There is also an account of the protest demonstrations and strikes that followed in the Basque region and the killing of a fifth victim by the Civil Guard in a demonstration at Basauri on March 8.

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Jordan's King Resurgent

Hussein ibn Talal el-Hashim

By WOLFGANG SAXON

Thrust into the role of king at the age of 18, Hussein I of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan hardly seemed to carry more weight than did his poor desert realm. He set out with the reputation of being a playboy-prince like so many others and, worse, a cat's-paw of the British Government. His accession to the throne in 1953 was followed by 20 years of struggle for his own and his country's survival through internal and external strife, assassination attempts, intrigues and chaos.

Yet, as he opens official talks in Washington today, the 40-year-old King is the leader of a country remarkably tranquil for his part of the world, economically booming and at peace with other Arab leaders who viewed Hussein with bitter hatred not long ago. Amman, his capital, now is a focal point for Western banks and businesses seeking a foothold in the Middle East or fleeing the civil war that has torn apart Beirut, Lebanon. And a resumption of financial assistance from Arab oil producers has helped to give Jordan the prospect of continued economic prosperity.

Known for Courage
Whatever else could be said about Hussein ibn Talal el-Hashim, he was known for his courage early in his youth, and it did not fail him as a ruler.

Hussein was tutored by his Bedouin grandfather, Abdullah, who had fought with Lawrence of Arabia and as emir and king helped lay the foundations of the Trans-Jordan kingdom he was to rule for nearly 30 years. The family, which claimed direct descent from the prophet Mohammed, had the support of Lieut. Gen. John Glubb, founder and long-time commander of Jordan's Arab Legion who was known as Glubb Pasha.

In 1951, when Hussein was 15 years old, he witnessed the assassination of Abdullah in a mosque in Jerusalem. Accounts at the time said that the boy did not drop to the floor as others did but went after the assassin, escaping injury only because a bullet fired at him glanced off a medal on his uniform.

Hussein's father, Talal, succeeded Abdullah but was soon declared mentally unfit. Hussein was proclaimed King

and ascended to the throne upon reaching 18 after a stint at Sandhurst, the British military academy.

The young King, who had a strong taste for racing cars and flying planes, was soon embroiled in a nationalist movement encouraged by the Governments of Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon, while other factions and family members sought to push Hussein into close association with Iraq, which was then ruled by a young Hashemite cousin, King Faisal, and which was allied with Britain in the Baghdad Pact.

Hussein, a short and compact man of marked courtesy, was born Nov. 14, 1935, in Amman. His formal education was principally in English schools there and in Cairo, as well as at Harrow and Sandhurst.

Married three times, he has seven children, one of whom is a Jordanian girl he adopted after she was orphaned in a plane crash. He married his present wife, Queen Alla, in 1972.

Hussein's sparsely populated, poverty-stricken country was plagued with riots, clashes along its border with Israel, rapid changes of cabinet and Byzantine palace intrigues. In 1956 nationalist officers of the Arab Legion forced Hussein to dismiss their commander of 26 years, Glubb Pasha.

The following year the King and his Bedouin follow-

ers thwarted a revolt led by his own prime minister and the general who had succeeded the British commander of the Arab Legion. The attempted overthrow of Hussein on behalf of pro-Nasser and pro-Soviet forces led the King to seek aid from Britain, the United States and an old adversary, King Saud of Saudi Arabia.

In an atmosphere of chronic crises, the King learned to play one enemy off against another. But he was unable to spare his country the defeat of 1967, when Israel routed the Arab armies in six days of war and occupied most of Jordan's fertile lands on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

The defeat brought the kingdom to the brink of economic disaster. Its efforts to obtain relief from the richer Arab countries were of little avail as Jordan now found itself the main base of operations for guerrillas and the military units of the Palestinian refugees.

When the Jordanian Army on Hussein's orders ousted the Palestinians with heavy casualties and deprived them of their strongholds, Jordan and its King once again were battling for survival. But that success in 1970 stirred the rest of the Arab world to make Hussein its pariah, and its contempt did not wear off until after the Arab leaders' meeting in Morocco in 1974.

It was at that meeting



The New York Times
At peace with Arab brothers who once reviled him.

that the Arab nations declared that the Palestine Liberation Organization was alone entitled to negotiate for the Arabs of the occupied West Bank. Hussein, after resisting the decision, decided to bow to it and was allowed to come out of his isolation in the months that followed. By early 1975 Jordan had established formal military coordination with Syria, which has been edging toward a less stridently belligerent posture in the Middle East. Hussein, despite Israeli hopes to the contrary, repeatedly declared that he no longer regarded himself as the negotiating agent for the West Bank Palestinians. Instead, he insisted that this was the P.L.O.'s responsibility and that Jordan would concentrate on its economic development and good relations with the other Arab nations.



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Bias Against Black G.I.'s Persists in West Germany

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY
Special to The New York Times
FULDA, West Germany—Claudius Müller opened the green door to the Disco-Bar Pony Club where he works and revealed the sign that makes thousands of American soldiers wonder what they are doing here.

"This club is off limits to American personnel," the notice says. "No club/cards available—per order of management."

Not far away, at the Hotel Lenz, Staff Sgt. Anthony Love-Gonzales of Atlanta tried to have dinner with his wife who is a dark Puerto Rican, and the doorman told him that "it will be an hour before I can get you a table." As they were leaving, the doorman admitted three German couples with no waiting. In Stuttgart last winter Mayor Manfred Rommel, the World War II general's

son, tried to close two bars for discriminating against blacks. The case went to court and he lost it. For a while last winter, Stuttgart taxi drivers refused to accept black soldiers as fares because of a series of armed assaults, said to have been committed by black Americans.

Fulda Relatively Better
"Relations with the soldiers are a lot better here in Fulda than quite a few other cities I could name," said its young Mayor, Dr. Wolfgang Hamberger. "But we are always trying to make them better. Black soldiers have trouble finding female companionship, and bar owners who don't want them picking up girls turn them away by saying 'this is a club' or 'we're full.'"

Sergeant Love-Gonzales is one of 3,437 soldiers of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regi-

ment. He lives in the fenced-in confines of Downs Barracks, across the Fulda River from the Baroque Palace of the Prince-Bishops.

The sergeant does not speak German, and he will not stay here longer than 18 months, the standard tour. He has little day-to-day human contact with any of Fulda's 62,000 people. For most of the nearly 200,000 American soldiers stationed in West Germany, the Germans are a nation of taxi drivers, barkeepers and bar girls.

6,000 Friendship Clubs
On the official level, things look much better. There are 6,000 German-American friendship clubs scattered across the country. Six thousand American soldiers were invited into German homes last Christmas. Here in Fulda, a black soldier, Master Sgt. Milton Gilbert, was the hit of the February pre-Lenten festivities, dressed up in a Bavarian Lederhosen outfit.

But it is difficult for the Americans to break out of the isolation of their white-washed barracks, to cross the cultural barriers that separate American black ghetto youths from the Roman Catholic burghers of Fulda who never saw a man with black skin before the American troops arrived in 1945. There are nearly a thousand black or Hispanic Americans here in 1976, and Germans often stare after them on the street.

"The biggest problem is the language barrier," said Stefan Schnell, the local newspaper editor. "That is more responsible for the G.I.'s isolation than other problems

like hidden discrimination." There are more subtle cultural barriers, too. A young American soldier may take his wife out for a night on the town in a pair of jeans and a loud sport shirt. Fuldaers are conservative folk and the Hotel Lenz, which G.I.'s have complained about repeatedly, has a sign in German that reads: "We don't require medals here but we do insist on coat and tie."

An elderly porter at the hotel said: "If only the Americans would come dressed properly, we wouldn't have these problems. But they come in rags, or in duty uniforms straight from maneuvers, and the place looks like a barracks. The officers should teach them how to behave in a German establishment. We sometimes have to turn them away and then there's trouble."

After a recent incident in which a black soldier and his wife were turned away, Mayor Hamberger called the hotelowner, Peter Lenz. "I told him it was depressing and that if blatant discrimination continued the city would no longer refer official guests to the hotel," the Mayor said. "I think that will have an effect."

Not Playing Straight
The American regimental commander, Col. John L. Ballantyne 3d, said: "There must be 300 nightspots in Fulda and there are only a very few that aren't playing straight with our soldiers. There's a hard core of two or three places that I haven't given up on. But the reason why they're reluctant sometimes

to let G.I.'s in is that here are all these red-blooded American soldiers, with no place they can meet females. Especially the young black soldier—he has a real tough row to hoe here. So you get friction, and sometimes fist-cuffs."

The Pony Bar is one of the "hard-core" places in Colonel Ballantyne's list. There Mr. Müller said: "In principle, we'll let G.I.'s in if they come with their own dates. Or, sometimes, if it's just a single guy, whether he is green, black, or white. But when they come in a pack of five or ten they tend to get out of hand."

Last month the manager, Adolf Hauwyhler, told a group the club was off limits and they attacked him with a beer stein and kicked in the door and windows.

Passes Are Ineffective
A black soldier who belongs to the regiment's anti-discrimination survey team said:

"It affects your attitude. You've been up on the East German border for three weeks 'protecting' these people, and then you come back and can't go to a bar."

To try to encourage the local establishments not to discriminate, the city administration issued passes requesting "all establishments to treat the bearer with the respect due a fellow citizen." First Lieut. Robert L. Salter paired black and white soldiers in survey teams, outfitted them with the cards, and they found they were of little use to white soldiers or to blacks.

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Egypt Bids Arab Nations Send Joint Peace Force to Lebanon

CAIRO, March 28 (Reuters)—Egypt called on Arab nations today to intervene in Lebanon by sending "joint Arab symbolic peace-keeping forces until the fighting subsides and a proper atmosphere is created to end the civil war there."

The appeal was made by Egypt's National Security Council, which held an urgent meeting this morning. The council

is usually summoned by President Anwar el-Sadat when international crises affect Egypt. It was believed here that the council's call to action was intended to forestall possible unilateral military intervention by Syria, which is at loggerheads with Egypt over Middle East policy.

The council's statement said that the Lebanese warfare must be stopped quickly, otherwise it "would ultimately have serious repercussions, not only on Lebanon's security and the safety of its people, but would also threaten peace and security in the entire region."

The council, which includes army chiefs, the interior and war ministers and senior security officers, said the only way Arab countries could act effectively was through "the dispatch of joint Arab symbolic peace-keeping forces until the fighting subsides and a proper atmosphere is created to end this bloody strife."

It did not explain what was meant by symbolic peace-keeping forces.

The mandate of the proposed forces would apparently be settled only if Arab states supported Egypt's plans.

Lebanon is sensitive to the idea of foreign forces on its territory and has previously rejected such offers at Arab League meetings and at the United Nations.

Egypt Replaces Heads Of Major Newspapers

CAIRO, March 28 (AP)—New directors for Egypt's major press and publication houses were announced today, replacing twin brothers Ali and Mustafa Amin, who were removed from the helm of the mass-circulation newspaper Al Akhbar.

Chief editor Moussa Sabry was promoted to board chairman of Al Akhbar. Yousef el-Sebai, until recently information and culture minister, became chairman of the board of the semi-official newspaper Al Ahran, replacing the political writer, Ihsan Abdel Kaddous.

The changes were made by President Anwar el-Sadat as chairman of the ruling Arab Socialist Union, which has owned the Egyptian press since it was nationalized in 1961 by the late Gamal Abdel Nasser. The Amin brothers had founded Al Akhbar in the 1940's.

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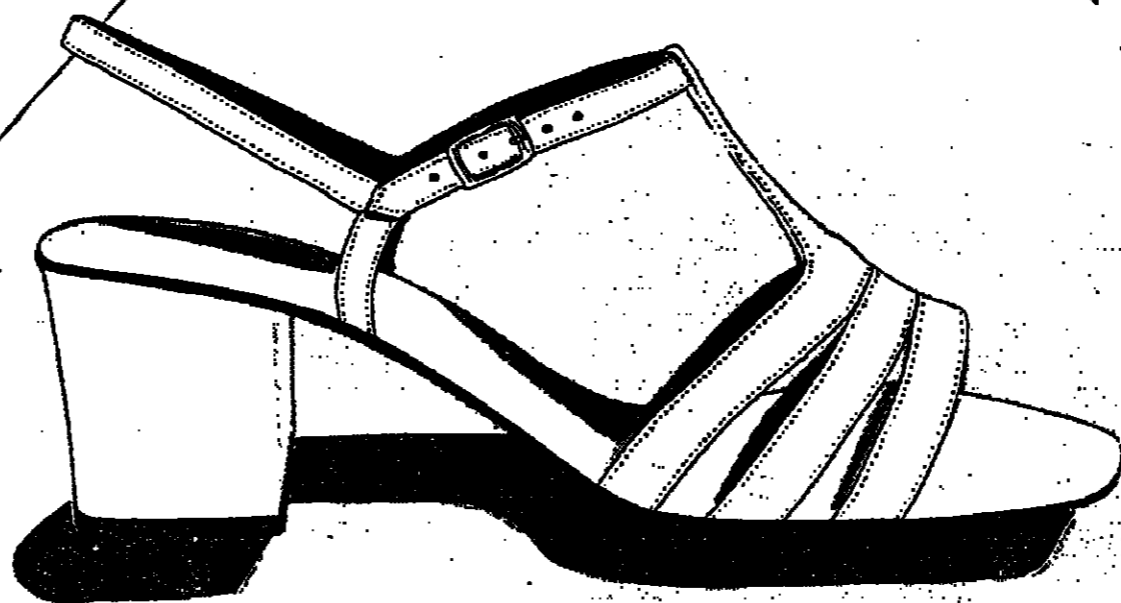
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Peking Reports Finding Bamboo Inscribed With Ancient Laws

HONG KONG, March 28 (UPI)—China's earliest laws discovered so far were found on bamboo slips in a recently excavated tomb, the Hsinhua press agency had announced.

Some 1,000 bamboo slips, most with laws and documents dating back 2,200 years, were found in one of 12 tombs excavated in Yunmeng county in central China, Hsinhua said. The tombs were discovered by peasants digging a drainage canal.

The official press agency said: "The three laws of the Chin Dynasty unearthed are China's earliest laws and acts so far discovered and the bamboo slips, well preserved and with legible characters, are the first discovered of the Chin dynasty (221 B.C. to 207 B.C.)."

The finds date from the late years of the Warring States period, 475 B.C. to 221 B.C., and "provide important historical evidence of how the Chin Dynasty followed the legalist line and imposed the dictatorship of the landlord class over the slave-owning class," the press agency said.

Preliminary studies show that the bamboo slips include a document of a governor in 227 B.C., laws acts, judicial cases, a book on the "ways of officials," and a chronicle of major events from 306 B.C.

Also included are specific cases showing how court trials were conducted.

"The records of laws and acts of the Chin Dynasty and of earlier period had been lost for centuries," Hsinhua said. Chin Shin Huang was the founder of the dynasty.

Among the new finds are acts on farmland, currency, appointment of officials, self-exiled Chin subjects and dismissal of officials.

SPAIN RIGHTIST VOWS TO RESIST REFORMS

MADRID, March 28 (Reuters)—The leader of an extreme right-wing group threatened today to "take to the streets" to enforce the basic laws of Franco and to stop political change.

Blas Pinar, president of a movement called New Force, said at a rally of more than 2,000 people: "If the Government does not enforce the basic laws of General Franco, we, the men of New Force, will take to the streets and do it ourselves."

Mr. Pinar accused King Juan Carlos I of betraying the legacy of General Franco, who died in November, by allowing the opposition to organize and by introducing political reforms.

The rally, in a moviehouse, marked the anniversary of the march of General Franco's troops into Madrid at the end of the civil war in 1939. Afterward, several hundred Fukushima prefecture.

The Proceedings In the U.N. Today

March 29, 1976
SECURITY COUNCIL
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rightists, many of them youths, demonstrated to demand the Government's resignation.

Mild Quake in North Japan
TOKYO, March 28 (Reuters)—A moderate earthquake was registered in northern Japan today. There were no immediate reports of damage. The Meteorological Agency here said the epicenter of the earthquake was in the Pacific Ocean off

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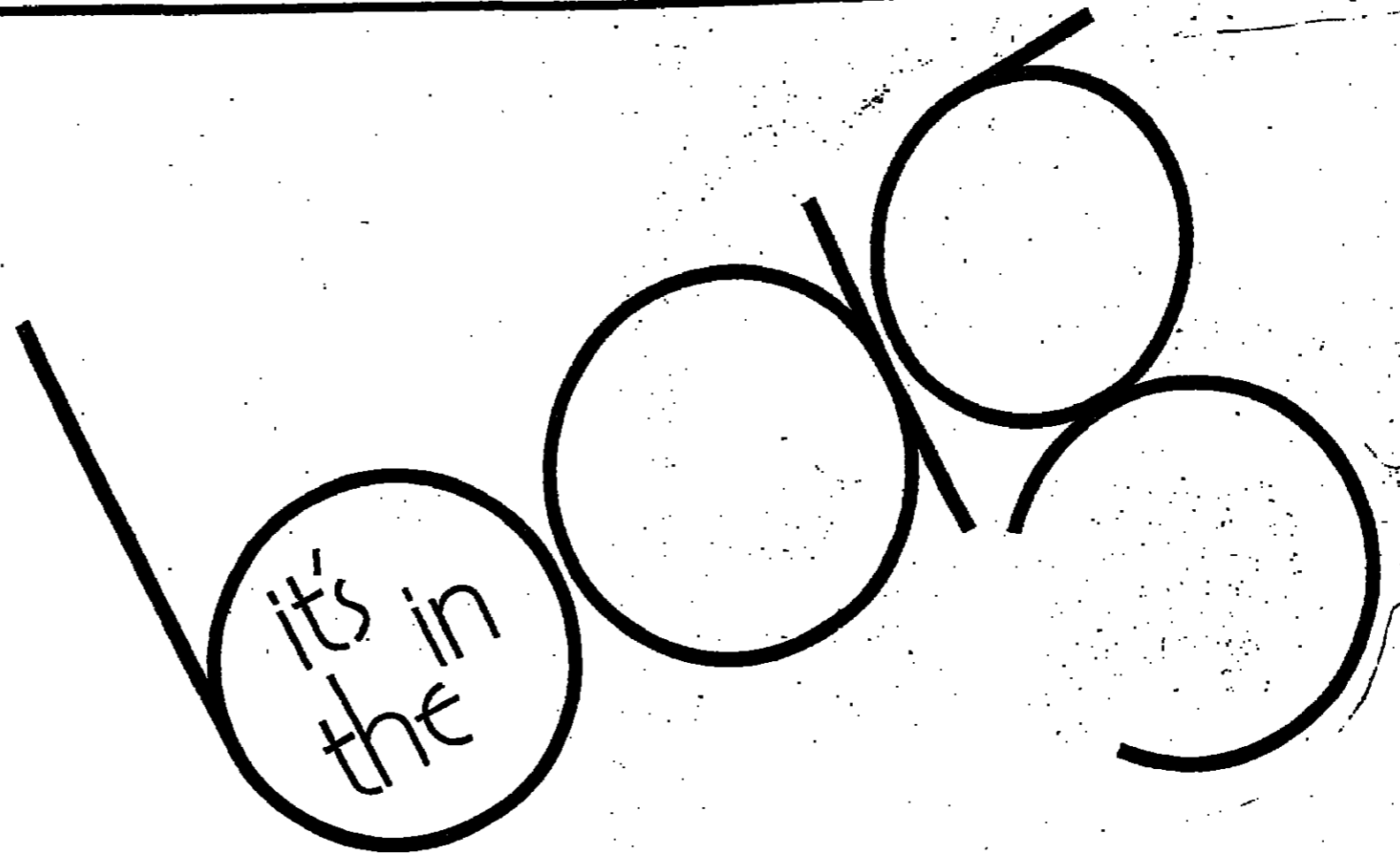
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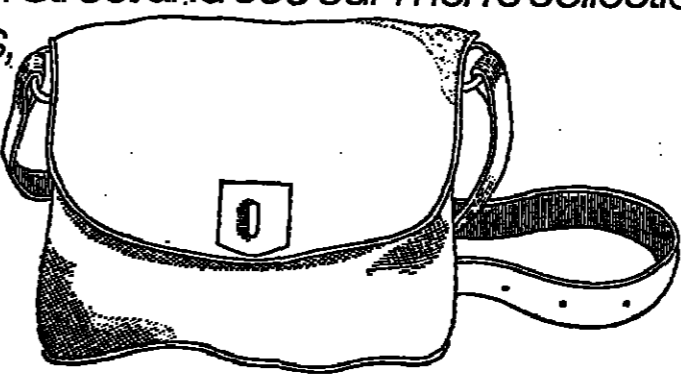
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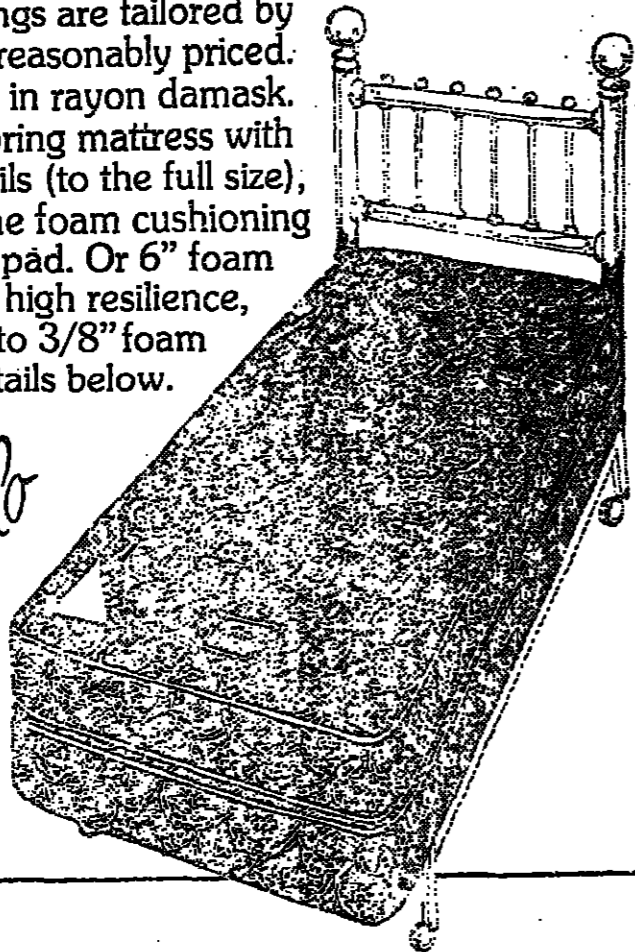
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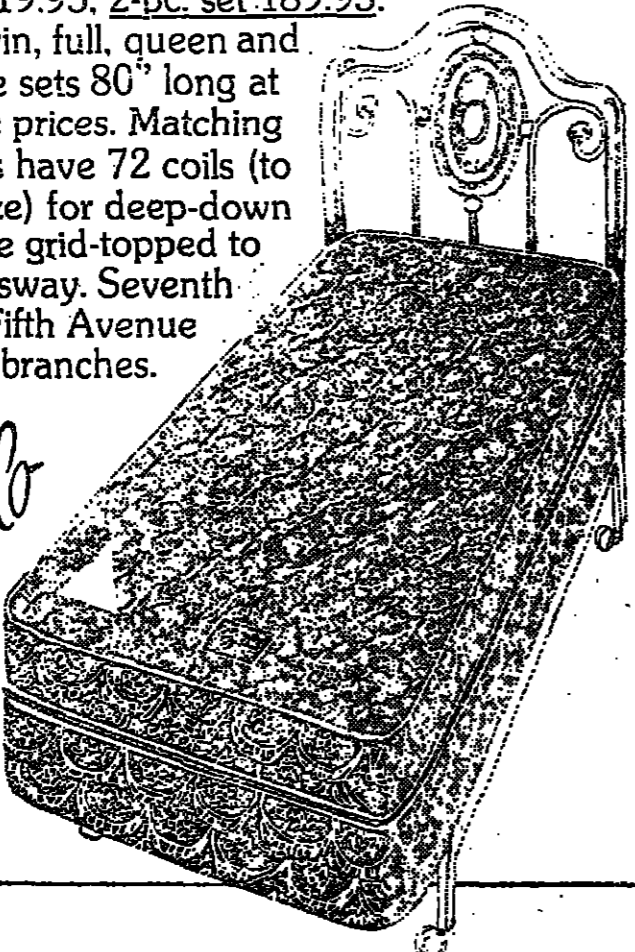


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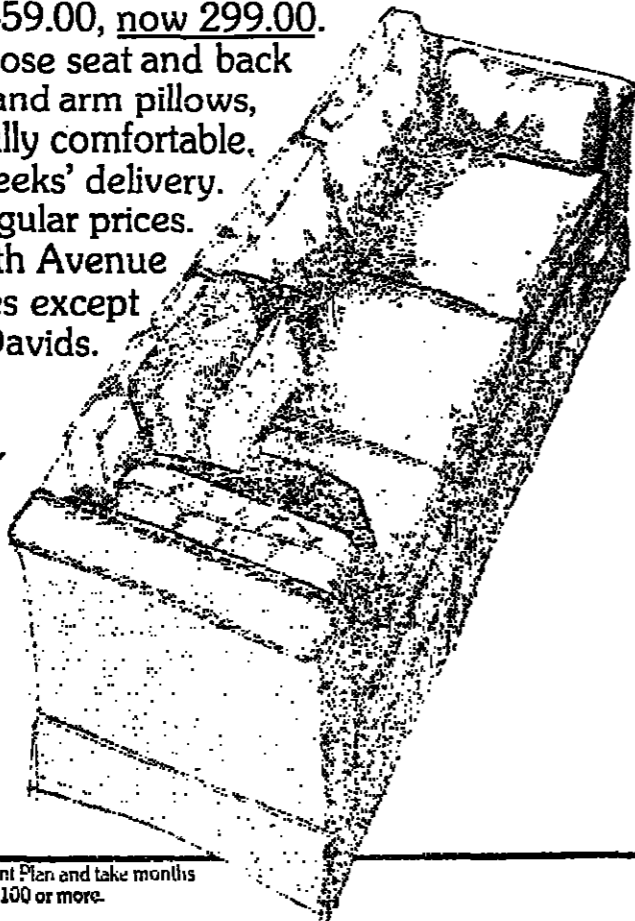
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Deadlock in Ulster Angers Militant Protestant Forces

By BERNARD WEINRAUB
Special to The New York Times

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, March 25—In a grimy building on East Belfast's Newtonards Road, the militant Protestants of the Ulster Defense Association are charting their future in a mood of anger and puzzlement.

"We had Northern Ireland in the palm of our hands," said Sam McCormack, the brigade commander of the East Belfast Ulster Defense Association. "Two years ago we had control of this place. We handed it back to our politicians, and what happened? Nothing. They went back to squabbling, jockeying with each other. They had the power and they lost it, and look where we are now."

It is the association—with an active membership that may reach 25,000—that serves as the virtual ground force of the hard-line Protestant community, whose politicians are bitterly fragmented and unable to forge a solution to the impasse in Northern Ireland.

Militants Angered by British
At this point Protestant militants are furious over Britain's decision earlier this month to extend "direct rule" over the province until Protestant and Roman Catholic politicians can reach a compromise formula that both communities can support. Britain's decision—which means that control of the province remains in the hands of the Government in London—followed 10 months of fruitless discussions at a constitutional convention in which Britain sought a formula that would enable Catholics and Protestants to share power in the province. Most of the Protestants refused.

What angers the association—an armed, working-class, paramilitary group—is Britain's move to extend "direct rule" against the will of the Protestant majority coupled with the inability of Protestant politicians to emerge with a coherent, credible voice. Instead, the politicians have split up in disarray—with some of the Protestants focusing their attacks on the Rev. Ian Paisley, a militant, often anti-Catholic activist—leaving a political vacuum for the Protestants.

"It's not our job to be politicians," said 30-year-old John Orchin, secretary of the defense association. "We're the people on the ground. What the leadership want to know is what the hell our politicians are doing, what's happening next."

"We don't want direct rule because we know if this continues, if the British stay on and run the place like they are, then it's a matter of time before the next step will be unification of Ireland. And that we're not going to accept."

Fearful Border Will Vanish
Northern Ireland itself has a two-thirds Protestant majority, while the Irish Republic to the south is overwhelmingly Catholic. What the Protestants have traditionally feared is that the border will disappear, and they will be swallowed up by the republic. Politicians in Dublin as well as the British insist that the border will remain intact so long as the majority of Protestants want it that way. Nevertheless, Protestants remain fearful of any compromise with the Catholic minority.

This was vividly underscored two years ago when a power-sharing executive collapsed after four months because of a province-wide Protestant workers' strike. At that time, the British reluctantly returned to direct rule of Ulster.

The Ulster Defense Association, which is in many ways the Protestant counterpart of the Irish Republican Army, is a volatile "loyalist army," headed by 33-year-old Andy Tyrrie, a bespectacled former machine operator from East Belfast who has been involved with extremist Protestant groups for more than a decade. Mr. Tyrrie, a burly, nonsmoking, milk-drinking man, shuns interviews and has welded together an organization whose past leadership has been accused of corruption. Under Mr. Tyrrie the association has diverted some of its finances to community projects and cooperatives.

"Ruthless? Yet Likable"
A Protestant who knows Mr. Tyrrie described him as "very cold and ruthless on one side, and, on the other side, a very likable man."
Mr. Tyrrie has said: "Paramilitary groups should never be allowed to gain power. It would only lead to carnage." He initially supported William Craig, a hard-line politician who abruptly reversed his policy last year and urged a coalition government of Catholics and Protestants.
Although Mr. Tyrrie at first supported Mr. Craig, it was evident that the rank and file in the association rejected coal-

Hon. Mr. Tyrrie backed off, and supported an unwieldy Protestant coalition in the convention that opposed power-sharing. The Protestant coalition itself collapsed, partly because of Mr. Paisley's personal attacks on Catholic politicians and partly because of his adamant refusal to compromise on the power-sharing issue.

Compromise Discussed
Although the association insists on Protestant control of any Northern Irish government, it is evident that the group's leadership has been willing to discuss compromise privately with Catholics and even met secretly with the L.R.A. Publicly, however, the association—as Ulster's largest paramilitary group—remains hard-line and insists on the ascendancy of Protestants in government.

Leaders of the group indicate that Protestant politicians will demand a meeting shortly with Britain's new Prime Minister. No new British initiative is expected, but the Protestant paramilitary leaders make it plain that they will not act until a new Prime Minister takes up residence at 10 Downing Street.

In the meantime the militant Protestants are discussing another province-wide strike or even a demand for some form of independence from Britain, similar to the call made by Scottish nationalists.

"We still feel we're British, we're loyal to the Crown," Mr. McCormack said. "But the British Governments haven't been very loyal to us. We're the majority. We don't want to be treated like second-class citizens."

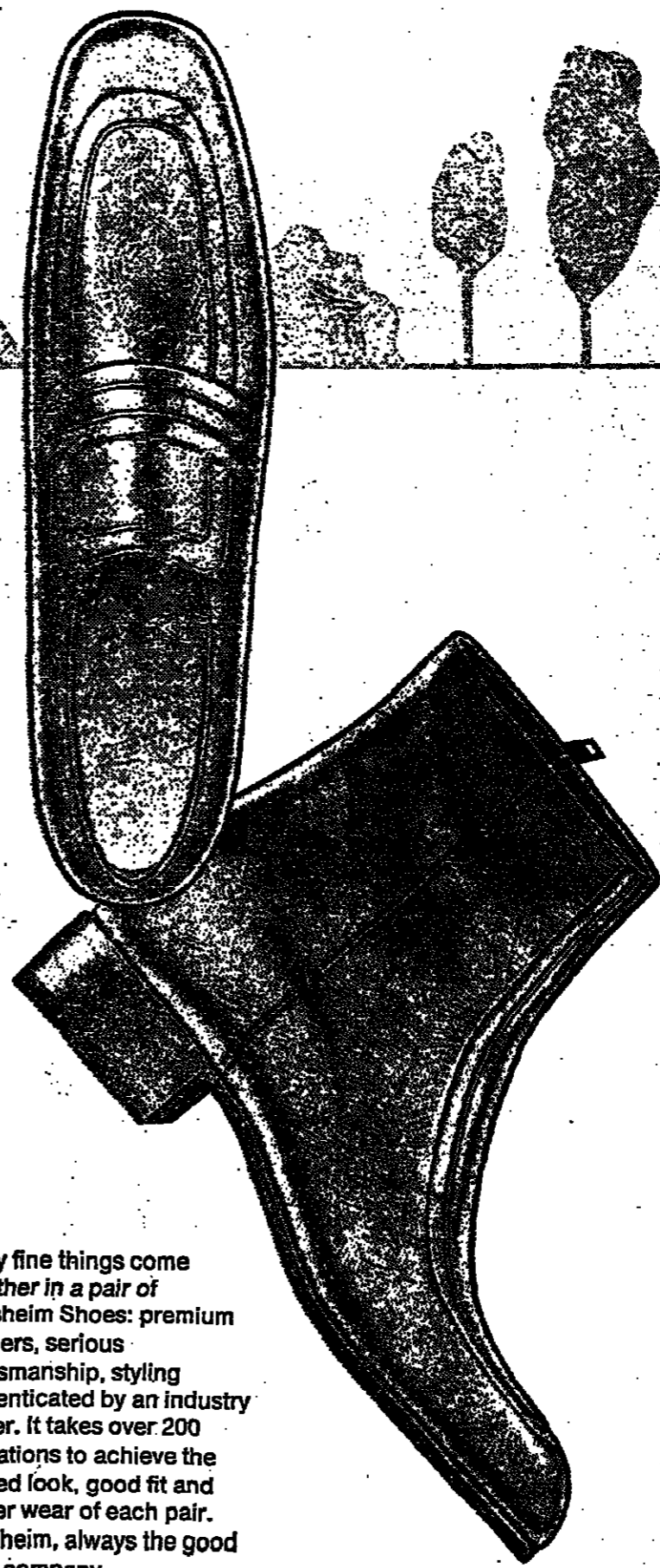
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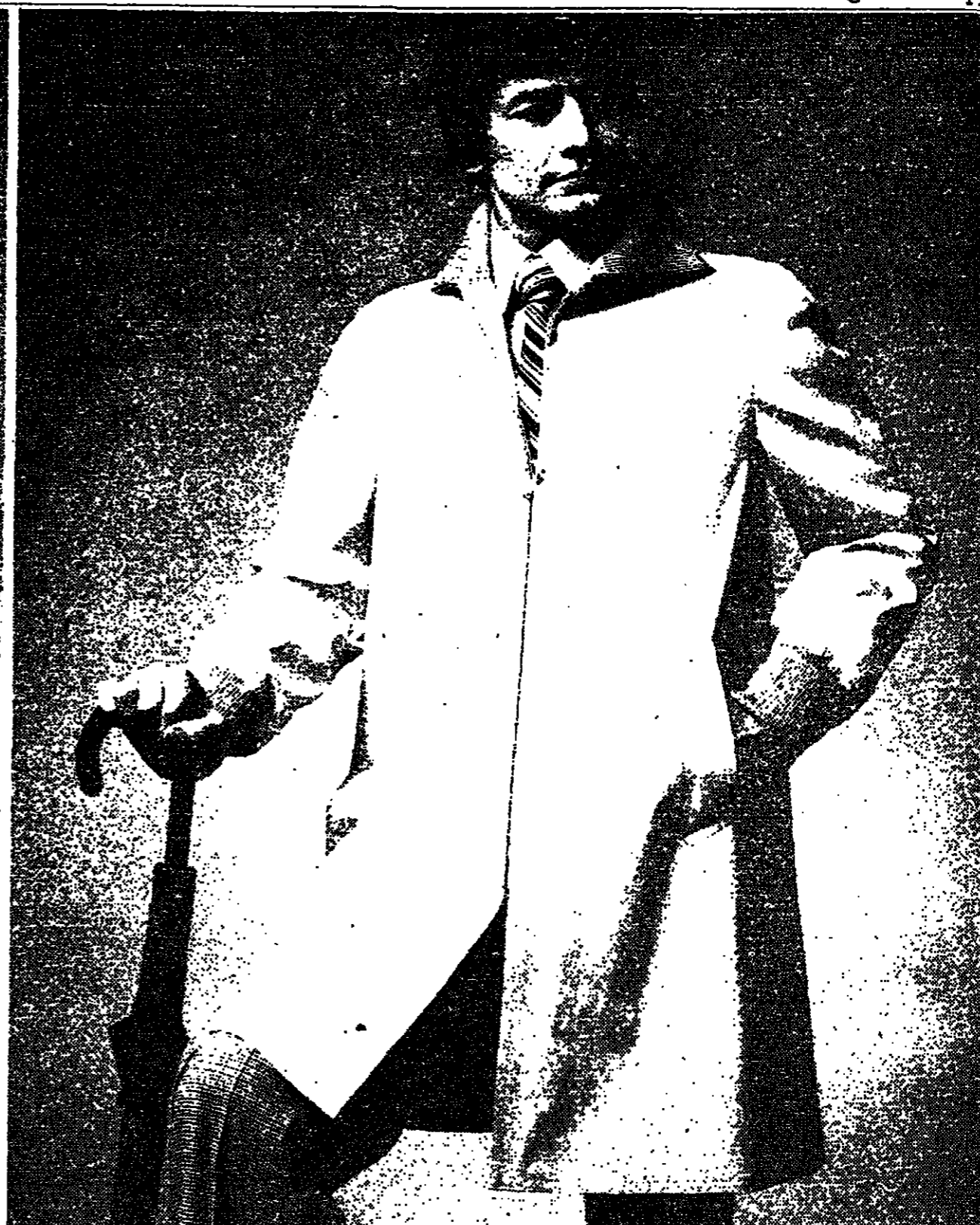
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Kissinger's Warnings on Africa

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 28—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has surprised even some of his supporters by his persistent campaign to warn Cuba and the Soviet Union that the United States will not accept further Communist military intervention in Africa.

Although virtually no one in Washington seems to believe that Congress would permit a United States confrontation with Cuba because of what the Cubans might do in Rhodesia, Mr. Kissinger has avoided ruling out any speculation—even the most bellicose.

The stated purpose of Mr. Kissinger's warnings, made here and most recently in Dallas, is to make Moscow and Havana think twice about another Angola, to restore American credibility as a world power, and to insure that the United States helps bring down the white minority regime in Rhodesia. Its action is not regarded as the result of Cuban and Soviet military pressure from Angola, where more than 12,000 Soviet-armed Cubans are based.

No decisions have been made on what to do if the Cubans and Russians become involved elsewhere in Africa, and the National Security Council is reviewing the alternatives open to the United States in the political, economic and military areas.

Reminder of Missile Crisis

Inevitably, the vehemence of the denunciations of Cuba by Mr. Kissinger and President Ford have produced imaginative scenarios in the press about a possible blockade of Cuba, reminiscent of the 1962 missile crisis, when President John F. Kennedy seemed ready to go to war over the removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba.

But if Mr. Kissinger's warnings were meant to strengthen American standing abroad, they may prove to be counterproductive. For unless the initial reaction of Congress changes, American prestige abroad may be further eroded. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield seemed to sum up the prevailing view of the warnings on Capitol Hill when he said today, "I think it's useless rhetoric."

Many in Congress would probably also agree with Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, who plans to say in a Senate speech tomorrow that "our greatness is being severely tested."

"But now, as never before, greatness may be found in restraint," he says, "in refraining from becoming involved in situations where our power cannot be used effectively and with justice to ourselves and our traditions."

After having seen Congress turn down his and the President's pleas last spring to help South Vietnam and Cambodia, and having been rebuffed by Congress on covert aid to Angola last December, Mr. Kissinger must be aware of the strong reluctance on Capitol Hill to extend American involvement beyond Europe, Ja-

Admonition to Cuba and Soviet Seen as Tactical Move

pan, and probably the Middle East.

This raises the question: Why does Mr. Kissinger continue to pursue a course that seems to have so little support at home?

There are, of course, reasons, some less obvious than others. Undoubtedly, the quickening pace of the election campaign, in which détente has become a major issue, has led the Administration to step up its anti-Communist rhetoric to show that seeking agreements with Moscow does not signify capitulation.

And Mr. Kissinger seems to see tactical advantages in keeping up a verbal barrage against Cuba and Soviet involvement in Africa. The Russians are being told, in effect, that they cannot expect to benefit from their relations with the United States by trying to expand their influence in Africa.

By focusing world attention on southern Africa, the Administration forces the African countries to be more cautious about seeking Communist help the next time.

But beyond any tactical reasons, Mr. Kissinger's strategy should also be appraised in terms of his own views of history and of statesmen.

Barring an unexpected change in plans, Mr. Kissinger will leave office within the next 10 months. He has shown little interest in remaining even if Mr. Ford is elected. Although some skeptics in Washington cannot envisage Mr. Kissinger's yielding power by refusing a Ford invitation to remain, it is fair to assume that his speeches for the rest of 1976 amount to a drawn out farewell—a justification for the policies of seven years and a prescription for the future.

Mr. Kissinger has fascinated those around him by his mixture of pessimism and optimism. As a historian, he has been deeply worried by what he regards as negative trends in the West and imperialist expansionism in Soviet behavior.

In the past, he has said, a global war would be inevitable, but because of nuclear weapons, the confrontations are being fought in peripheral areas, such as Vietnam and Angola, and Western inaction only encourages similar moves.

His own intuition and his conversations with foreign leaders have persuaded him that unless this trend is stopped, the West faces a disaster. He senses an erosion of American influence in the Middle East, caused to some extent by Angola, Mr. Kissinger

thinks that the turmoil in American political life contributes to a decline of United States prestige.

Even so, the Secretary believes that problems can be solved, particularly in the short run.

As some of his close aides have observed, Secretary Kissinger lamented the situation in the northern Mediterranean last year, when Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey at various times seemed lost to the West. But while he deplored this as a historian, he acted as a Secretary of State to improve the situation.

His view of how statesmen should act seems to explain his decision to speak out so forcefully on Cuba. He may sense that the mood in Congress in the long run is contrary to American interests, but as Secretary he must do everything to turn it around.

Statesmen, Mr. Kissinger wrote 20 years ago, must act even if they have little popular support.

"They know the future, feel it in their bones, but are incapable of proving the truth of their insights," he wrote in his first book, "A World Restored," about Castlereach, the British Foreign Secretary, and Metternich, the Austrian prince, and their efforts to build a European peace in the 19th century.

Mr. Kissinger seems to believe that when he leaves office, history will ultimately judge him for what he accomplished. He appears to fear that in the most recent years, because of Watergate, Vietnam, and other factors, the United States may appear on the decline. But he at least wants it recorded that he advocated courses different from those Congress may have chosen.



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Bombing in London Brings Police Appeal for Alertness

LONDON, March 28 (Reuters)—The police tightened security in London today after the bomb attack yesterday that injured 85 people at the huge Olympia exhibition hall.

Deputy Chief Superintendent James Neville, deputy head of Scotland Yard's bomb squad, today issued an appeal to the public for alertness.

Yesterday's attack attributed to the Irish Republican Army, came without warning at Olympia, where 22,000 people were gathered for the Ideal Home Exhibition.

A spokesman said the exhibition would reopen tomorrow with lighter security measures in force. He said body checks will be added to the searches of bags and parcels already standard at public buildings and restaurants in the capital.

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Charge Scare Tactics on the Defense Budget

By JOHN W. FINNEY
Special to The New York Times

March 28—There is some inclination, therefore, to put off that fight until later in the year when, under the new Congressional budgetary procedures, Congress presumably will be under some pressure to reduce the overall \$113 billion military budget below the Administration's request.

MANSFIELD WARY OF AFRICA MOVES

Role of Cubans Is Europe's Business, He Says on TV

WASHINGTON, March 28 (Reuters) — Mike Mansfield, the Senate Majority leader, said today that Cuban intervention in Africa was not the responsibility of the United States but that of European nations that

once had colonies on the continent. "It would be better to keep our mouth a little more tightly shut and our powder a little more dry," the Senator, Democrat of Montana, said on the CBS television program "Face the Nation." Asked about possible Cuban intervention on the side of black Rhodesians, Mr. Mansfield said: "It is not for us to say who should or should not be come involved; certainly we shouldn't." "I would think it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom and it has been doing all it

can to try and get Ian Smith to face up to the realities of the situation," Mr. Mansfield said, referring to the Rhodesian Prime Minister. The majority leader said the United States should stay on the periphery of the African conflicts. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, who appeared on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers" today, said he thought Cuban involvement in Africa was serious because "Cuba is a surrogate of the Soviet Union," which is expanding its influence throughout Africa.

Both Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Rumsfeld were asked to comment on the recent statement of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger that the United States would not accept further Cuban military ventures abroad. Mr. Rumsfeld said the press had overplayed reports of possible American military action against Cuba, which sent troops to Angola, the former Portuguese colony, to support the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola in its victorious civil war with two other nationalist factions. "I don't think anyone is proposing another major military conflict," he said, adding that he would emphasize "political, economic as well as other things that can be done." "One must not look simply at the most extreme type of actions, but rather the economic and the political interaction between the United States and the Soviet Union and between the United States and Cuba," he said.

The Administration in a military submitted by Job Carr of J. Downey of and Patricia rado. round of the debate budget, the is scheduled military pro- th authorizes reapons and and develop- anging Con- toward the the House mmittee this ading reduc- inistration's more than l by the De- bill author- in weapons search, \$800 requested by t. Through arrange- fee deferred in in ship- we not effect ill is to add he Adminis-

increase. ority, in a early this to endorse Administration- ment that are running States, with ending more as than the huch of the s aimed at he inistration as had con- n Congress- vely junior mmittee said "concerned heat," but ference be- hand, plan- deal, with real threats and, sitting at night "een," they chestrated selection of which mag- and mini- Pentagon, ed up its chinery to proposition ary estab- way to a e revived high-calorie ectionable," t said, are s compar- es and So- g based on the United finance the ablishment. comparisons as report said: y spending ary spend- l from mil- measure of he contrary, g but as- leeing today the military the Soviet- from the they said, growing but e are seeing a Pentagon campaign to ican people of our mil- al fallout of said, is that means to be g under his considerable g, the Ameri- or "supposed" they said, nd Governor party, accus- Administra- this "weak- aid, has "had d deny posi- sion by him his national by empha- in a speech that "our is surpassed t," a particularly ajor features bill—the in- ction money egic bomber C. 2 billion straton's re- y's shipbuild- ate, the three ected to offer elete some of clear-powered as com- ed the Navy to have done. Voating Cadil- plain that the who put his evrotets, has we do," they icided, how- make a major duction funds ber. Privately e that it would robably would e.

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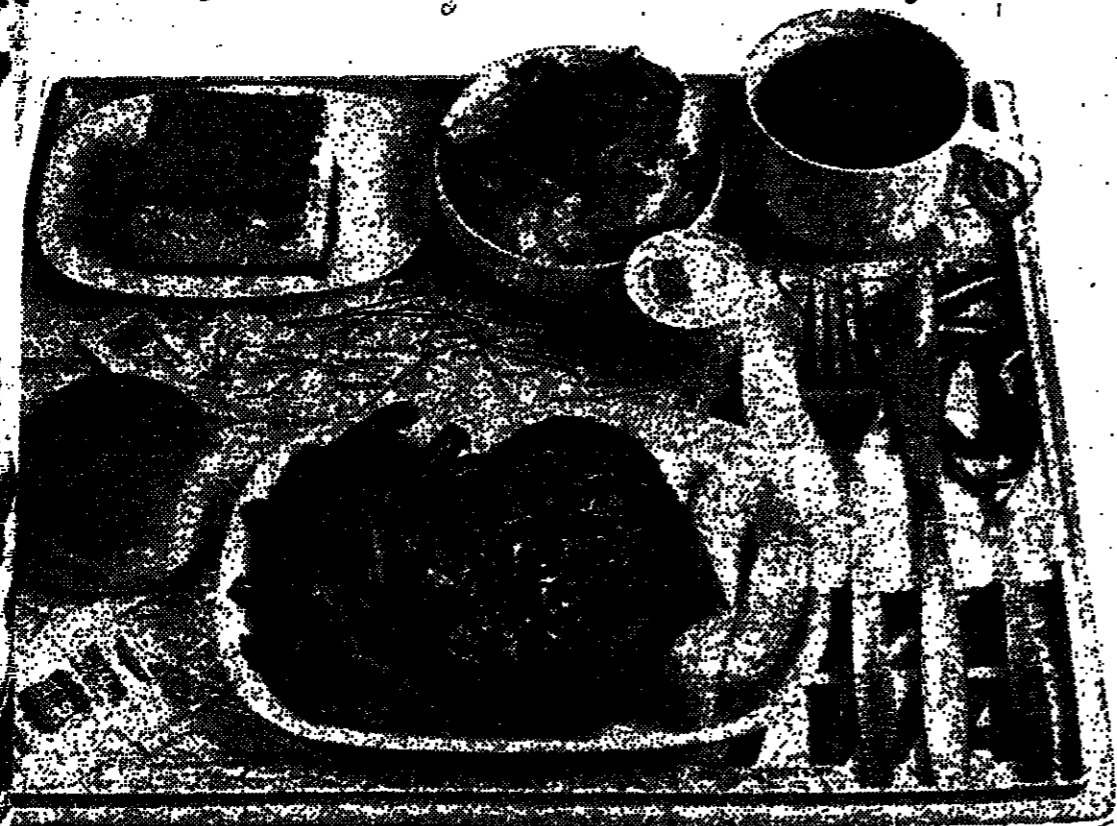


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Leftist Candidate Says City Police Aided Break-ins

continued From Page 1, Col. 3
 ant was reserved yesterday
 the ground that the depart-
 ment knew nothing about the
 documents being released and
 at no information was im-
 mediately available on 1960's
 ses.

Jean Savage, national press
 secretary for the Socialist
 workers current campaign, and
 atherine Perkus, a staff mem-
 ber of the Political Rights De-

vention in St. Louis in October
 1974.
 In a statement released while
 he was going to Milwaukee
 yesterday, he characterized as
 "a fraud and a lie" a statement
 by the F. B. I. director, Clarence
 M. Kelley, that the burglaries
 had sought information for na-
 tional security.

He said the documents made
 public yesterday mentioned the
 recovery of such items as
 "names of campaign contribu-
 tors, letters on campaign strat-
 egy, political correspondence
 with socialists in other coun-
 tries, information about legal
 strategy, places of employment
 of members."

"It was used to get S. W. P.
 members fired from their jobs,"
 he asserted, "and to otherwise
 disrupt the legal, political ac-

tivity of the Socialist Workers
 Party.
 "We demand the arrest and
 jailing of the criminals who au-
 thorized and carried out these
 acts, including the officials in
 New York who provided police
 protection for the F. B. I.'s
 second-story men."

Catarino Garza, the party's
 candidate for Congress in Man-
 hattan's 18th District, said he
 would lead a group to Mayor
 Beame's office "to demand that
 the police who carried out and
 approved these burglaries be
 brought to trial."

As Richard Garza, Mr. Garza's
 ran for Mayor in 1961, for Gov-
 ernor in 1962 and for United
 States Senator in 1964. He was
 also the party's New York State
 chairman from 1963 to 1966.

In the burglaries he said, the
 Federal agents took lists of his
 supporters and contributors in
 an effort to wreck his cam-
 paigns.

He said that on March 16 a
 rifle bullet was fired through a
 window of his 10th-floor apart-
 ment, adding, "the New York
 police are refusing to conduct
 a serious investigation." He as-
 serted that "neither the crimes
 against socialists, nor the po-
 lice complicity, have stopped."

The party weekly, The Mil-
 itant, has contended that the
 shot was an attempt against
 Mr. Garza's life. It said that a
 detective had refused to treat
 it that way and had comment-
 ed that such shooting incidents
 were frequent in the Ninth Pre-
 cinct, on the Lower East Side.



Catarino Garza of Social-
 ist Workers Party said he
 would ask for trial for
 the police officials "who
 carried out and approved
 these burglaries."

nse Fund, which is helping to
 finance the party's suit, agreed
 at the burglaries probably
 had not been reported to the
 police at the time because ma-
 terial generally was photo-
 graphed rather than removed.
 Photography was reported in
 1 but nine of the 92 break-ins
 are.

In separate interviews, they
 asserted that court testimony
 last year had shown that the
 Chicago police and an Army
 intelligence group had provided
 protection in similar raids in
 1969 and 1970. Those raids,
 which involved the theft of
 documents, were carried out
 against Socialist Workers and
 an affiliate, the Young Socialist
 Alliance, by a group calling it-
 self the Legion of Justice, they
 said.

Mr. Camejo, a 36-year-old
 son of Venezuelan parents, has
 been campaigning as his party's
 residential candidate since his
 nomination by a national con-

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Burglarized Leftist Offices Here at Least 92 Times, Reports Show

Page 1, Col. 2

They also tell of entries at offices once used by the Young Socialist Alliance, the Socialist Workers youth affiliate, at 45 East Seventh Avenue and 41 Union Square West.

Also mentioned as a burglary target were the offices of the Committee to Aid the Bloomingington Students, at 125 Fourth Avenue.

The committee was a legal defense organization set up in behalf of three students at the University of Indiana's Bloomington campus, all Young Socialist Alliance members, who were charged with having attempted to overthrow the State of Indiana in the early 1960's.

The reports describe as well two 1960 burglaries outside the city. One was at the Los Angeles home of James P. Cannon, the Socialist Workers national chairman. The second was at a Hamden, Conn., home that the reports indicated was occupied by a party member.

The documents contain no indication of how many burglaries may have been conducted against the party before 1960.

The records of the 92 Manhattan incidents include in each case a request to the head of the bureau's New York field office for permission to enter the building and a report describing the items photographed there.

The terms "burglary" and "bag job" do not appear in the records, which mention only "highly confidential sources" who "have access" to the buildings in question. The term "highly confidential sources" has been used in bureau documents in reference to wire taps.

Other documents provided by the Government to the Socialist Workers include "casing" reports, in which the offices of the party are carefully described, with particular attention to the placement of street lights, types of locks and the nocturnal habits of neighboring businessmen and residents.

One such report stated with a note of confidence that "the immediate area" of the party's headquarters "is reasonably dark in evening hours."

The agents who conducted the break-ins apparently used keys, since one of the reports notes that it had been necessary to pick a lock that had been changed and that a new key had been fashioned on the spot.

Each of the reports requesting permission to conduct an entry noted that "full security" had been assured in advance.

A Socialist Workers spokesman said that the party would call for an investigation into whether members of the New York Police Department had participated in the burglaries by providing the F.B.I. with such "security."

But informed sources in the bureau said they doubted that the agency would have advised the New York police of their intentions in advance. Some of these sources have noted previously that members of the bureau's special burglary teams carried no F.B.I. identification and were instructed to submit to arrest if captured by the police.

Because of the personal dangers involved—captured agents could not invoke bureau authority but had to be prepared

to take full responsibility for having broken the law—substantial bonuses were paid to participating agents after each successful burglary, one of the sources said.

Another source said that documents concerning all the agency's burglaries in the New York area were maintained in the Manhattan office rather than being forwarded to F.B.I. headquarters in Washington.

The material obtained, the reports show, included domestic and foreign correspondence, records of contributions to the party's political candidates, letters from citizens seeking information about the party's activities, information about the "personal problems" of members, minutes of meetings and many other aspects of the party's operations.

Although the bureau's descriptions of the material show

little relevance to foreign intelligence, F.B.I. records previously made public indicate that some of the information thus obtained was later used to initiate counterintelligence operations designed to disrupt the party's activities.

In the 1960's, the party was one of the domestic organizations subjected by the bureau to a separate program of disruption and harassment called Cointelpro, which was formally ended in 1972.

Bureau officials have since conceded that the party's description of itself as a non-violent Marxist organization committed to running candidates for public office is correct. But they have defended their attempts to disrupt the party on the ground that there

was no assurance that its members might not one day embrace violence.

Although Federal agents are nominally forbidden to seek out or report any information relating to the defense of an individual involved in a Government legal proceeding, the burglary reports contain a number of items that apparently were photographed or taken in violation of that prohibition.

One burglary, on July 16, 1965, produced information, according to the report, on the "proposed legal maneuvers" of the committee aiding the Bloomingington students, for example, and another, in 1962, provided correspondence giving background on San Francisco S.W.P. members facing Army loyalty hearings.

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of two organizing educators would ask for re- siah E. Robn, at a cotors at the on Friday, marks were

reportedly Robinson had incators for rous from a ary school ing and his Anker, he was intro- m, president

of the Council of Supervisors and Administrators, said that he walked off the dais after the remarks and that he would call today for a public apology by Mr. Robinson.

Philip Kaplan, president of the New York City School Board Association, said his group would support efforts to take Mr. Robinson to task for his comments, which, Mr. Kaplan said, showed a lack of sensitivity.

Mr. Robinson, reached at his home by telephone, denied the comments were anti-Semitic but he had said other than to say he had generally criticized "those who say you have to be tough because of school violence."

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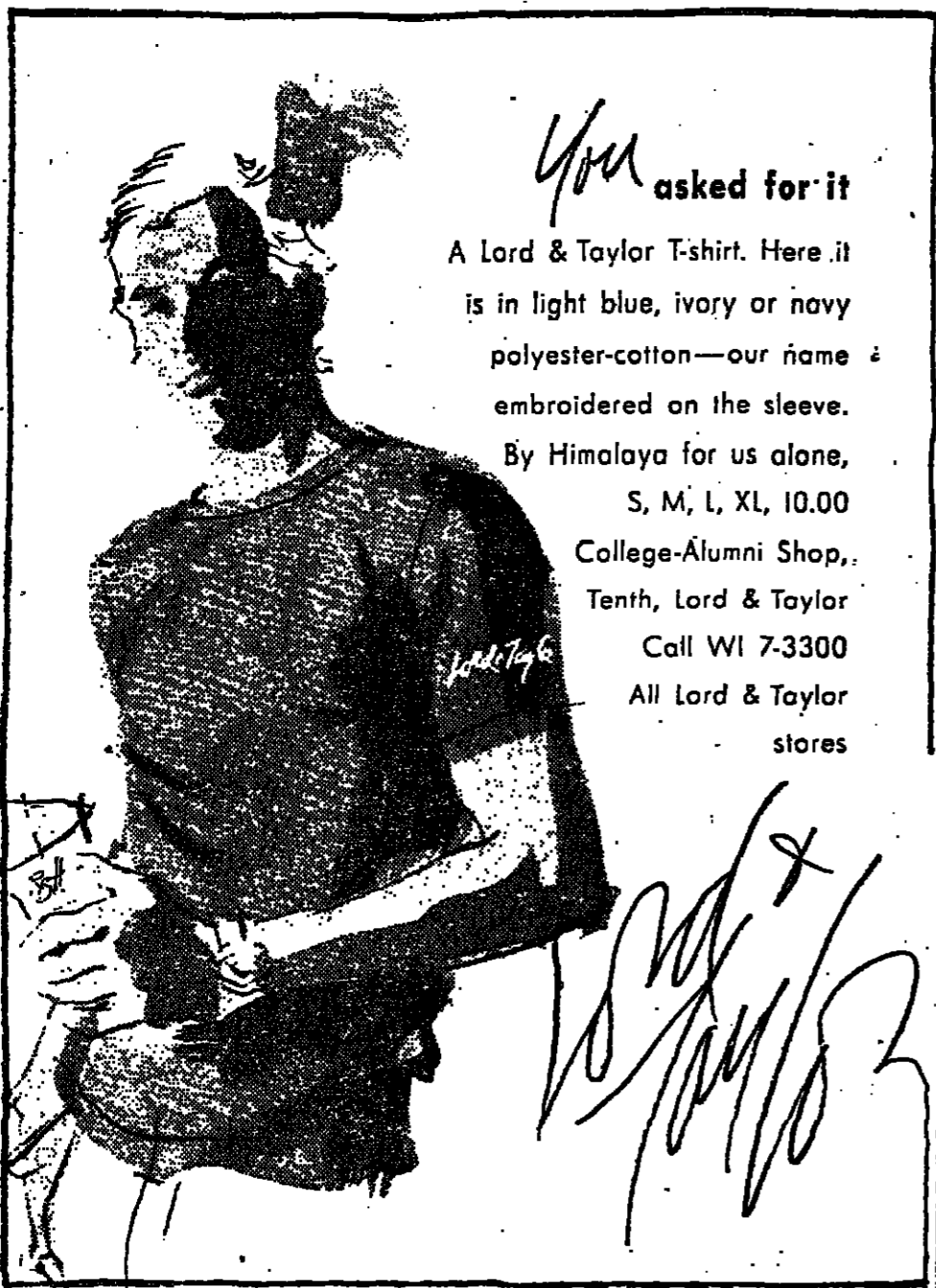
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Democrats Hold Carnival Part in Fun, Part for Funds

By MAURICE CARROLL

Their long-range plans focused on a couple of dozen "marginal" districts in the 1978 legislative election and their short-term focus on fun, 1,000 or so New York Democrats crowded the rotunda at Madison Square Garden last night.

The place looked unfamiliar. It had been transformed into a combined carnival-midway reached under a banner that read "Ladies and Gentlemen. The next President of the United States" and a convention scene where the Original Easy Riders Jazz Band played from a platform decked out in red, white and blue.

It's the place where the elephants are at the circus, Matthew Liffander, who helped design the unusual fundraising affair for the Legislative Campaign Committee, explained helpfully.

Last night there were donkey rides (covered by a \$600 insurance policy in case any of the animals proved antipolitical), a "smoke-filled room" (with dry ice providing the vapor) booths that served snacks before the speeches, a convention platform for delivery of the speeches and a jazz band for dancing after the speeches and a prearranged "deadlock" among Presidential candidates.

Over the repeated popping of balloons released from nets on the low ceiling, Governor Carey told the crowd that the Democratic candidate for President would be "the most worthy of the winners."

Of speakers on behalf of Presidential candidates — Jimmy Carter, Frank Church, Morris K. Udall, Fred Harris and Henry M. Jackson — the Jackson man, Queens Board President Donald R. Manes won the loudest applause and ended to chants of "We want Scoop...we want Scoop."

But there was little serious public politicking.

"We'll gross around \$250,000 and the costs should run about \$35,000," said Michael DeGuidice, an aide to Assembly Speaker Stanley Steingut, who was co-chairman with Manfred Ohrenstein, minority leader of the State Senate.

The money will be divided among districts that Democratic leaders are hopeful of winning or fearful of losing this year, when they seek to protect their 88-to-82 margin in the Assembly and to turn Republicans out of their 34-to-26 control of the Senate.

There are 30 freshman Democrats in the current Assembly, some from such normally hostile terrain as Syracuse and the mid-Hudson Valley. Their districts must be defended. The Democratic Senators from territory that Republicans might be concentrating on include Linda Witkow of Rockland County and John D. Perry of Rochester.

Assembly districts that party leaders think might be ripe for Democratic conquest include the Massati seat from which Milton Jonas is retiring; Yonkers, where Bruce Caputo is planning to run for Congress; the lone Republican seat left in Erie County, held by Ronald Tills. Republican Senators who appear tempting targets include Owen H. Johnson in Suffolk, Jess J. Present in the western New York area that recently elected its first Democratic Congressman in a century.

The "keynote" was by Robert Strauss, the party's national chairman, who will be back to run the real party convention in July. The permanent chairman was Lieut. Gov. Mary Anne Krupsak. The announcement that there had been a "deadlock" on the floor, so that everyone could adjourn for dancing, was awarded to Albert Blumenthal, majority leader of the Assembly.

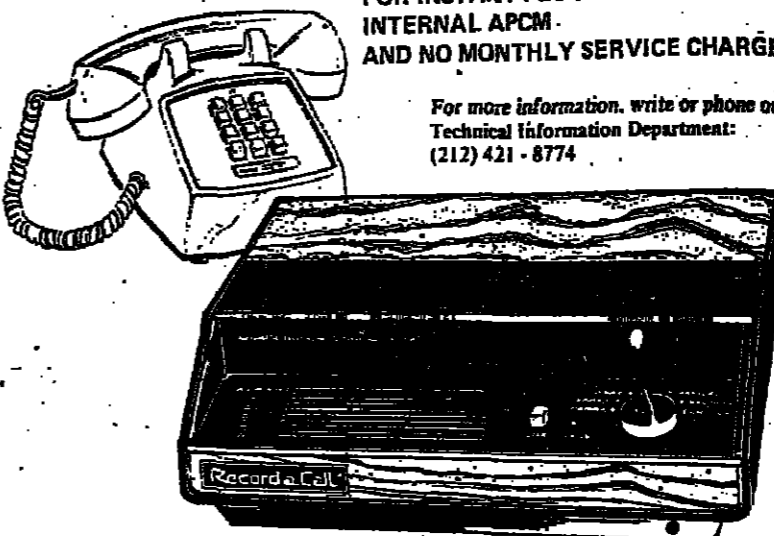
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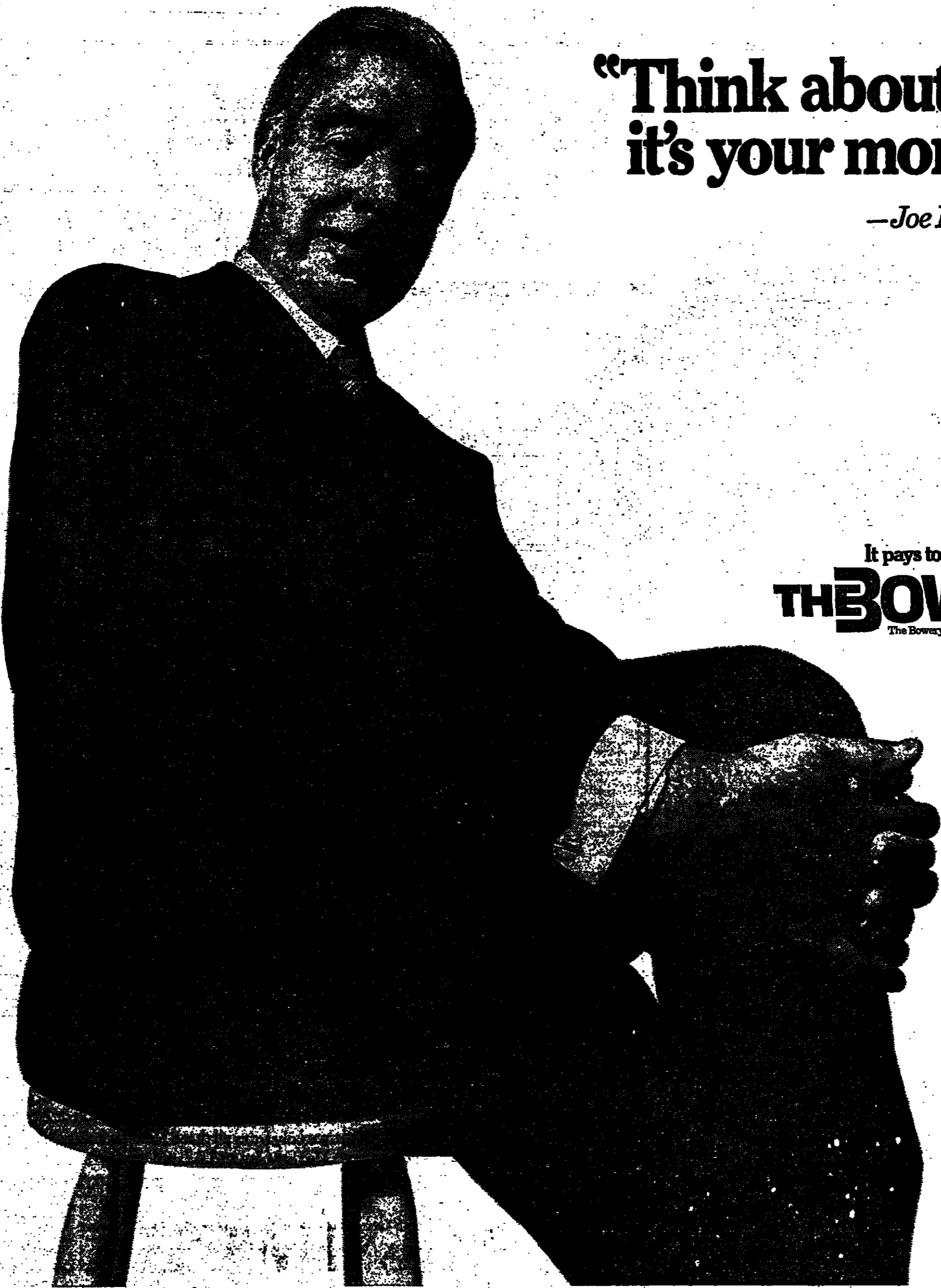
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Carter Suing to Upset Results In Areas Ousting His Delegates

By LUCINDA FRANKS

Jimmy Carter's New York campaign organization said yesterday that it would sue in Federal District Court to invalidate results of the state primary here next month in 10 Congressional districts where the Democratic Presidential aspirant's name had been stricken from the ballot because of technical irregularities.

William van den Heuvel, state chairman of Mr. Carter's campaign, said that the technical objections raised by New York's Board of Elections against delegate-designating petitions in the 10 districts violated the Federal Voting Rights Act.

"The New York election laws exclude the average voter in New York," said Paul Rivet, a lawyer who plans to file the suit in Manhattan's Southern District court next week. "The people who signed our delegate petitions have been effectively disenfranchised because they forgot to dot their i's."

Mr. Rivet said that the loss of Carter delegates in the 10 districts had hurt the campaign. Mr. Carter, former Georgia Governor, still has delegate slates in 29 of the 39 Congressional districts in the state.

Most of the challenges were brought by a rival, Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington. According to Carter backers, their delegate slates had been stricken because the registered voters who had signed the petitions supporting the delegates had made trivial errors such as putting down their election district incorrectly or omitting their middle initials.

Mr. Rivet cited provisions of the voting act that provide that "no person shall deny the right of any individual to vote in any election because of an error or omission on any record or paper relating to any application requisite to voting, if such error is not material in determining whether such individual is qualified under state law to vote in such election."

The Carter organization is fighting through the state appeals courts to get some of the 10 delegate slates put back on the ballot. They are in the 3d, 4th, 5th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 22d, 27th, 31st, and 33d Congressional Districts, in New York and in Nassau, Suffolk, Ulster, Tioga, Oneida, Herkimer and Hamilton counties.

The suit asks that the Carter delegate slates be put back on the ballot in the 10 districts, that the primary election in those districts not be held or that the results be invalidated.

If his suit is successful, Mr. Carter would not be the only candidate in the April 6 primary to benefit. Nearly all of George C. Wallace's delegate slates were stricken from the ballot.

2 Filipinos Trapped in Mine Are Rescued After 24 Days

PLACER, The Philippines, March 28 (UPI)—Two miners trapped 116 feet underground for 24 days in a collapsed gold mine were rescued today.

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7:00 a.m.	10:50 a.m.	Two-stop
8:55 a.m.	11:20 a.m.	Non-stop
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7:30 p.m.	11:27 p.m.	One-stop
From LaGuardia		
8:40 a.m.	12:47 p.m.	One-stop
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ANK LYNN
 Democratic President here next week rating, among the leadership the state Democratic Party tends to be fiscal problems and the Democratic state chairman, Patrick Cunningham, legal problems. State's two most Democrats have scattered over landscape.
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Manhattan Borough President Percy E. Sutton, the most powerful black Democratic politician in the state, have endorsed Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. Three other major county leaders, Joseph F. Crangle of Erie, Dominic Baranello of Suffolk and Thomas J. Lowery Jr. of Syracuse are leaning toward Mr. Humphrey.
 Significantly, no major party leaders are supporting Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona or former Gov. Jimmy Carter, of Georgia, both of whom are considered political mavericks.
 As for Governor Carey, he appears to be genuinely uncommitted. Neither his staff nor his inner circle—including Robert F. Wagner Sr., Alex Rose and David Garth—are taking sides despite considerable pressure from various Presidential contenders. They are hopeful that light-

ning will strike and that the Governor will come out of a brokered convention with a place on the national ticket.
 However, the more divided and leaderless the New York delegation, the less chance there is that will happen.

In contrast to the Democrats, the New York Republicans, who don't have a Governor to enforce party discipline with patronage, are marching virtually lockstep at the long-distance bidding of Vice President Rockefeller and his chief agent in New York, the Republican state chairman, Richard Rosenbaum.

With the exception of a dozen Ronald Reagan challengers who are running against the Republican leadership in the primary, the

New York delegation is uncommitted but leaning heavily to President Ford, unless he gets into serious trouble. Then, Mr. Rockefeller will come to the fore.

Speaking of Senator Humphrey, Mr. Crangle's thinly veiled support of the Minnesotan—Crangle delegates are backing Mr. Humphrey despite Mr. Crangle's neutral facade—could be a vehicle for a Crangle comeback in state and even national politics if Mr. Humphrey were to win the Presidential nomination.

Mr. Crangle, who was dropped as state chairman by Governor Carey, has long been a Humphrey ally. Five years ago, Mr. Humphrey, then titular leader of the Democratic Party, suggested Mr. Crangle as one of four candidates for national chair-

man—still an ambition of Mr. Crangle.

He and Mr. Cunningham, who succeeded him as state chairman, have long been rivals to the point where Mr. Cunningham supported Robert S. Strauss of Texas for national chairman rather than his fellow New Yorker, Mr. Crangle. Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Strauss have been very close allies since.

Even a Presidential candidate has to bow to political egos. Representative Herman Badillo agreed to endorse his fellow House member, Representative Udall, for the Presidential nomination but refused to join in a mass endorsement session.

Instead, Mr. Badillo's endorsement was withheld until Mr. Udall toured Mr. Badillo's South Bronx district. The tour not only provided citywide publicity for

Mr. Badillo, a mayoral aspirant, but also enhanced his prestige in an area where his leadership of the Puerto Rican community is challenged by City Councilman Ramon S. Velez.

The complexity of the New York State election law—and the compound confusion when the law was amended three weeks before the presidential primary—was pointed up by the experience of Martin S. Begun, a Manhattan Democratic district leader.

Although a seasoned politician and a supporter of Fred

R. Harris, Mr. Begun "woke up one morning" to find that he would be listed as an uncommitted delegate on the ballot because the disorganized Harris campaign organization had failed to file proper papers with the state. Rather than be uncommitted, and with the Harris campaign collapsing, Mr. Begun decided to drop out.

"It took me two days to find out how to get off the ballot—I was going to take a full page ad in The Times," said an angry Mr. Begun. The election law in this state is "an insult," he remarked.

Rockefeller in Singapore and Watergate and would re-SINGAPORE, March 28 (Reuters)—President Ford has expressed dismay over a new book about the last days of the Nixon Presidency and said he never saw any behavior by the former President that "would endanger the country."
 In a television interview yesterday, Mr. Ford was asked about the book, "The Final Days," by two reporters, Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein.
 "I saw former President Nixon a few times prior to the day that I became President," Mr. Ford said, "and, of course, I saw him in one of the last moments before I became President. I never saw any instance where he was in danger of his own life, nor did I see any incident or any attitude where I thought he might do something that would endanger the country."

Ford Voices Dismay Over Book on Nixon

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REAGAN IN SPEECH TO VIRGINIA G.O.P.

He Is Introduced by Governor Who Had Joined in Urging Him to Concede to Ford

By LINDA CHARLTON

RICHMOND, March 28—Ronald Reagan, a popular man with many Virginia Republicans, came here from California last night to make a "nonpolitical" appearance as guest speaker at a Republican Bicentennial Commonwealth Dinner.

The ambiguous quality of Mr. Reagan's appearance was underscored by the fact that he was introduced to the audience of about 600 by Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. Mr. Godwin is a supporter of President Ford and one of seven Republican governors who made a public plea to Mr. Reagan to withdraw from the race before Mr. Reagan's North Carolina primary victory last week.

Views to Stay in Race

On his arrival at the refurbished old downtown hotel in the late afternoon, Mr. Reagan went to a reception given by Virginia Citizens for Reagan, assuring them that he intended to stay in the Presidential race "all the way to Kansas City," the site of the Republican National Convention.

Answering questions from his supporters, Mr. Reagan assailed the Ford Administration's foreign policy, a tactic that he used successfully in North Carolina. He called for a "quarantine" of Cuba to force the withdrawal of Cuban soldiers from Angola and an end to negotiations concerning the status of the Panama Canal.

Each pronouncement brought enthusiastic applause.

As for his immediate political future, Mr. Reagan said he had "never placed a great deal of confidence" in his chances of winning in Wisconsin's April 6 primary but had "high hopes" for Texas.

'Networks Turned Us Down'

He also said, with reference to his planned nationwide television address, that "the three major networks have turned us down on a request to buy time" for the half-hour speech this week.

Replying to the former California Governor's charge, a spokesman for NBC said that network received a request from the Reagan campaign early last week to purchase a half-hour in prime time Wednesday evening. "Due to the short notice," the spokesman said, the network "was unable to clear the requested time" and offered Mr. Reagan the alternative of purchasing 30- or 60-second campaign spots.

A spokesman for CBS said only "it is not true" that the network had refused to sell time to Mr. Reagan. Comment on the charge was not immediately available from ABC.

In California today, Mr. Reagan sent telegrams to each of the three networks, asking that they reconsider his request for prime time "in the interest of fairness and justice."

'Raise Unmistakable Banner'

In his speech to the state's Republicans, Mr. Reagan was studiously nonpolitical but highly partisan, generally sparing Mr. Ford and accusing the Democrats of "social tinkering" and a "philosophy of spend and spend." In what might have been a reference to the Ford Administration, Mr. Reagan urged his fellow Republicans to "raise a banner unmistakable in its colors."

He did use several familiar phrases and anecdotes that he has used on the stump this year, including a reference to a woman in Chicago who has allegedly received \$150,000 in welfare payments. And he spoke at considerable length about what he said was his "most unforgettable experience" in meeting prisoners of war returned from Vietnam.

Governor Godwin, in his speech of introduction, said that the letter he and six other governors sent to Mr. Reagan was dated "March 19, 1976, B.C.—Before Carolina." He said that he could "enthusiastically" support either Mr. Ford or Mr. Reagan as the nominee.

Also at the head table last night was Senator William L. Scott, a leading Reagan supporter in this state, who has predicted that Mr. Reagan will win a substantial portion of Virginia's 51 national convention delegates.

Rumanian Athlete Defects

AUCH, France, March 25 (Reuters)—One of Rumania's top pentathlon athletes has requested political asylum in France, a spokesman for the local prefecture said today. The athlete was identified as Albert Kovacs, 27-year-old member of Rumania's bronze-medal-winning team in the 1974 world championships in Moscow.

Reagan's Upset Victory in North Carolina Attributed to Impact of Last-Minute TV Spots

By JOSEPH LELYVELD

WASHINGTON, March 28—There is any axiom of Presidential politics on which all experts in political advertising are agreed, it is that it is futile and even reckless for a candidate to attempt to harvest votes by sitting down in front of a television camera to make a speech. The only viewers who watch, the strategists insist, are those already committed to the candidate.

In the closing days of the North Carolina primary campaign, Ronald Reagan's forces had the temerity to ignore that axiom. As a last-ditch, desperation maneuver, a 30-minute speech by the candidate was broadcast in prime time on 15 of North Carolina's 17 television stations. All indications are that it had a powerful impact, so powerful that the speech may have made the difference for Mr. Reagan between victory and defeat.

An NBC News poll of Republican voters on primary day last Tuesday indicated that 20 percent of them had made up their minds in the last week of the campaign when virtually all political commentators and politicians were taking it for granted that President Ford was on his way to his sixth consecutive primary victory.

The late deciders, the poll said, went to the former California Governor by a margin of nearly 3 to 1. According to the poll, a full 27 percent of the Reagan vote came in that 11th-hour surge.

Likeliest Explanation

Theorizing that something must have happened in the final week to explain such a heavy shift in opinion, the NBC pollsters searched for an event or events to explain why Mr. Reagan's stress on Soviet foreign policy gains and his attacks on Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had caught on so suddenly. His television speech seemed to offer the likeliest answer, for it was the only conspicuous new development in the campaign.

Yet, strikingly, all that was truly new about the speech was the technique of its presentation and its exposure on television for a full half-hour. The address itself was a virtual anthology of familiar passages, from Mr. Reagan's standard stump speech, without a single fresh line.

In fact, the speech had been videotaped in Florida two weeks before it was shown in North Carolina. But, since only a tiny minority of viewers ever venture out to a campaign rally, it may well have seemed brand-new to most of the viewers.

On the basis of a private screening after the North Carolina primary, it would appear that the speech may have been competing in a way that the candidate seldom, if ever, is when heard at a rally.

Instead of standing behind a podium shuffling the index cards on which he jots down his notes and cues, Mr. Reagan was shown sitting behind a desk gazing directly into the camera.

Feared Actor Image

Until North Carolina, Mr. Reagan's media adviser, Harry Treleven, deliberately refrained from exposing the candidate in this manner for fear that his professionalism in a studio situation would undercut his seriousness as a Presidential candidate. Specifically, Mr. Treleven feared it might remind voters of his career as an actor. Thus, the television commercials that were aired for Mr. Reagan in New Hampshire and Florida were designed to look like news film, always showing him in campaign situations addressing rallies.

Mr. Treleven initially planned to keep the same format in North Carolina but ran into resistance from local campaign chairman, Thomas F. Ellis, a Raleigh lawyer who remembered the impact of a television speech given by Mr. Reagan in 1964 in behalf of Senator Barry Goldwater.

"We begged them for a speech," Mr. Ellis recalled after the victory. But these folks who were political professionals, they always tend to do what the other guy does. If Jimmy Carter is shown walking down the street shaking hands with factory workers, they say, 'That's a good one. He won. Let's try that.' They tend to go in stream."

More Receptive

Mr. Ellis argued for weeks that there was no way the candidate could get across his message in 30-second commercials. His insistence on a speech received strong backing from Nancy Reagan, the candidate's wife, he said. Finally, Mr. Ellis threatened to go ahead on his own and air a month-old videotape of a Reagan address to a Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting in Raleigh unless the national campaign furnished him with a more up-to-date speech.

After Mr. Reagan's loss in Florida, the lawyer found Mr. Treleven's office more receptive to his arguments. "By the time they hit North Carolina, they were listening to most anybody," Mr. Ellis said.

The speech that was finally used was recorded in Miami in the final week of the Florida campaign to take advantage of a free half-hour offered by a free affiliate there, WTLC. There were no visual frills and

only one camera was used by the station. Mr. Reagan sat at the desk with his hands folded, gesturing only twice in 30 minutes, as the camera zoomed in and out.

In the Reagan campaign, there was no thought at the time that the speech might later be used in commercials. But after the Florida defeat, the videotape was edited slightly to cut out references to

Florida that would have sounded odd in North Carolina. The speech was shown on 15 stations in the final four days of the North Carolina campaign at a total cost of only \$10,000—the approximate price, by contrast, of two 30-second spots in prime time in New York.

Radio commercials were prepared to promote the speech, and two spot commercials—

one 60 seconds long, the other 30 seconds—were hastily edited from the videotape to reinforce its themes.

The candidate's earlier spots always ended with a slogan: "Reagan — He'll provide the strong new leadership America needs." Now there was no slogan or announcer's voice to augment the message he delivered straight into the camera. "The truth is," he says as

the 30-second spot comes on the screen, "that this nation must trust less in the pre-emptive concessions we're granting the Soviet Union and more in the re-establishment of American superiority."

The NBC News poll offered no conclusive answer to the question whether it was the argument or the delivery that

drove such foreign policy issues home for Mr. Reagan. And Mr. Treleven was drawing no quick conclusions as to whether an approach that apparently worked among North Carolina Republicans, an especially conservative group, should set the pattern for the Reagan commercials in upcoming primary

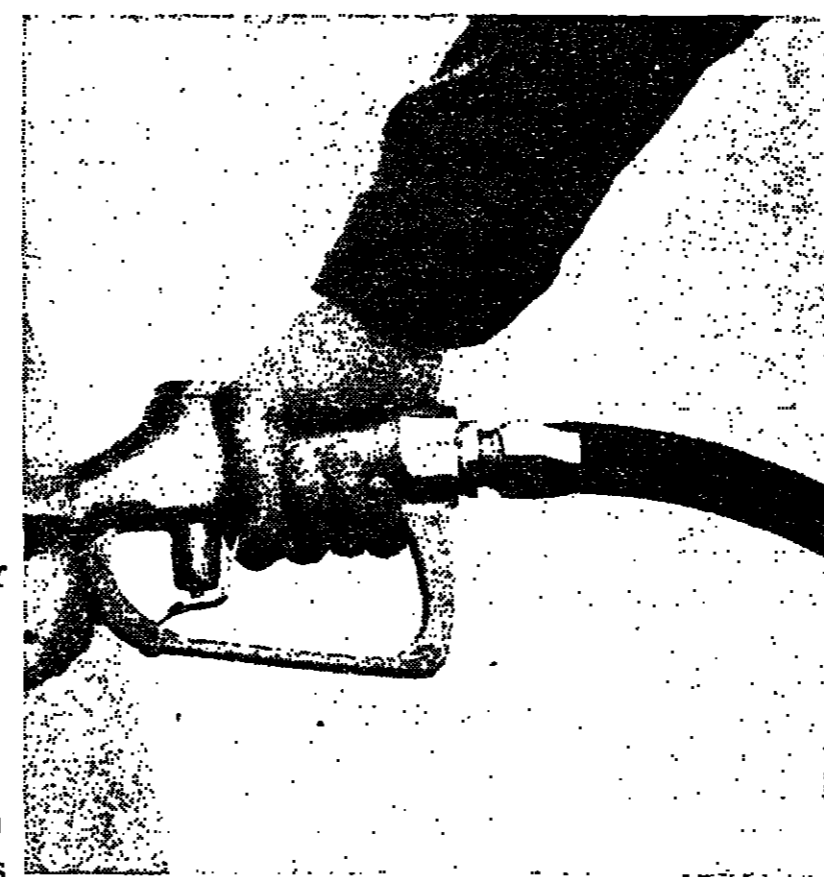
battles.

But to Mr. Reagan, doing what he did last Nov. 3, he argued, if it is rated with a revised address.

Carlton 70. The lowest 'tar' of all cigarettes. Look at the latest U.S. Government figures for other brands that call themselves "low" in tar. Table with columns for Brand, Filter, tar, mg/cig, nicotine, mg/cig. Includes a pack of Carlton 70s and a warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

fashion THAT FITS. Be cool in our softest woven oxford. Men, tuck your feet into Coward's comfy Cavaliers. Premium woven leather uppers give feet "Breathability". And the leather soles, heels and arch supporting long counters let you walk for miles in "air-cool" comfort. Available in all brown or black, AA to E sizes 6 to 12. Sizes T3 add \$2.00. Most stores all widths in most sizes. Order by 18 East 34th St. N.Y. or 685 Add. Major credit cards honored. Free catalogue on request. 16 East 34th St. Third Ave., 69th St. Broadway, 65th St. First Ave., 88th St. Bronx - Downtown Bklyn. Forest Hills-White Plains-Hempstead-Hackensack-Jersey City. VISIT OUR NEW STORE AT 1360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN. COWARD

IF THEY BREAK UP THE OIL COMPANIES YOU'LL PAY THROUGH THE HOSE.



There are people who want to dismember America's integrated oil companies—those companies that do the whole job from exploration through marketing.

Today, more than 50 integrated oil companies compete for your business. Hundreds of firms compete in various phases of the industry—exploration, production, refining, transportation, and marketing.

What would happen if the oil companies were taken apart? Ironically, prices would go up, not down. A so-called breakup would destroy the efficient integrated system and create a need for a new layer of costly and unnecessary

increasing our dependence on foreign oil. America could be weakened. You, the consumer, would be less certain of getting the oil—the automotive gasoline and home-heating fuel and other products you need—when you need it, while paying more for what you get.

Before it's decided to take apart the oil companies—let's find out just who would benefit. We firmly believe it wouldn't be you.



We're working to keep your trust.

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lthy, Limited by Curbs on Campaign Gifts, Are Holding Fewer Money-Raising Parties in Homes

REN HOGE

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THE STATE OF... G STATION-... PROPOSALS... LIVERY OF... TER-... ES-25, N.Y... 15-P-203... SE THE POWER... OF NEW YORK... s for Contract No... 10 and Delivery of... of Value—2 1/2... ecreasing Station... Eastern Sun-... at the Authority's... Tower, 10... rk, New York... lace bids will be... of Furnishing and... Carbon Steel... r in accordance... stated in SC-04... se equipment will... American Man-... lding proposal... dained from the... in of New York... ver, 10 Columbus... 10019, upon re-... fee of \$25.00 per... ent, and \$10.00... no part of which... counts, includ-... rks will be on file... in the office of... sner Engineering... sions Center, New York 10001... epective bidders... rved in bids con-... tained in Guar-... ee will be... ment of not less... sum bid. I any or all bids... ORICE: SENY... IAL MANAGER... HIEF ENGINEER

ES THE STATE OF... WESTCHESTER... ll, against Single... rgen Alexander... -SUNMONTING... NO. 2672/75... TESTER COLIN... lants of the ven-... Scarsdale Avenue... ORCE... rve a notice of... Attorney within... his summons, ex-... r within 30 days... his summons... you within the... e of your failure... also means you... anded in the no-... in action is to ob-... olving the an-... the grounds are... of absolute... off dissolving the... between the par-... UDITH ROSES... may for Plaintiff... ons, at 111 West... York, 10036, (212)...

Park West flat of the head of Fife Associates, Martin D. Fife, and his wife, Barbara, who have already thrown two Udall parties. The hosts at this one are Diana Lewis and the head of the Public Arts Council, Doris Freedman and her husband, Alan, manufacturer. The Udall odyssey ends that night in the Riverside house of Eleanor F. Rossbach at a party whose host will be Representative Jonathan Bingham of the Bronx.

Jimmy Carter has been in the city infrequently, but when he's been here, he's been visiting. It began in earnest in December when 20 persons, many of them uncommitted to a candidate, each paid \$250 to hear him at the 21 Club.

Among those who attended were William vanden Heuvel, now Mr. Carter's campaign chairman here; Alice Broker, real estate broker, Lewis Rudin, chairman of the Association for a Better New York; and John S. Bowles, president of Benton & Bowles. The evening was arranged by Theodore Sorenson, the onetime Kennedy associate who now practices law here, and his wife, Gillian.

On Dec. 18 and again on Jan. 9, the former Georgia Governor went to fund-raising gatherings at Alice Mason's apartment at 72d Street and Lexington Avenue. The first carried an admission charge of \$250 and drew 36 persons; the second was pay-what-you-will and attracted 45 guests.

Among those at the gatherings were former Air Force Secretary Thomas K. Finletter and his wife; Drew Dudley, retired World Bank official; Mrs. Phyllis Collins, daughter of Douglas Dillon, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Maurice Sonnenberg, New York industrial consultant; Mrs. Nathan Cummings and Muriel Resnick, playwright.

And on the East Side... A second Carter affair Dec. 18 drew some 75 persons to the East Side apartment of Stuart Sheffel, a businessman active in the Liberal Party. Stressing that their appearances did not constitute endorsements of the former Georgia Governor, Mr.

Sheffel said that his party included Beatrice Straight and Arlene Francis, the actress; Carol W. Haussaman, the philanthropist; Robert Morgenthau, Manhattan District Attorney, and Theodore White and George Plimpton, the writers. The take was \$6,000.

Howard Samuels, the politician who is now Mr. Carter's local finance chairman, brought the candidate and 50 persons together in his Beresford apartment Jan. 19 for a \$20,000 evening. Among those there were Alfred P. Slaner, president of the Kaiser-Roth Corporation; Arthur G. Cohen, chairman of the board of the Arlen Realty and Development Corporation; Mark N. Kaplan, president of Drexel

Burnham & Company; Wilbur L. Ross Jr., president of Faulkner, Dawkins & Sullivan; Stephen M. Peck, of Weiss, Peck & Greer; Donald M. Blunken, vice president of E. M. Warburg Pincus & Company; former Commerce Secretary Alexander B. Trowbridge and Ira M. Millstein and Charles A. Goldstein, lawyers.

Harris on Park Avenue... The Fred R. Harris campaign, so impoverished that the phones have been cut off and the Madison Avenue headquarters heading for the largely shut down, held a Park Avenue evening Feb. 19 for its populist candidate at the apartment of Peter Frank, a businessman, and his wife, Pam, a photogra-

pher. The event raised \$2,000 for the former Oklahoma Senator. Guests included the Deputy State Superintendent of Banks William Woodward 3d; novelist Kurt Vonnegut Jr.'s artist daughter Edie; Giancarlo Uzielli, an investor; Mrs. David Guyer, a sister of Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois; and Sally Rosen, daughter of Chester Bowles, the former diplomat.

Senator Jackson's most successful outing on the social circuit occurred March 18 when members of the banking and business community turned out at a \$1,000-a-person affair at the 21 Club. The hosts were John L. Loeb, chairman of Loeb, Rhoades & Company; Henry

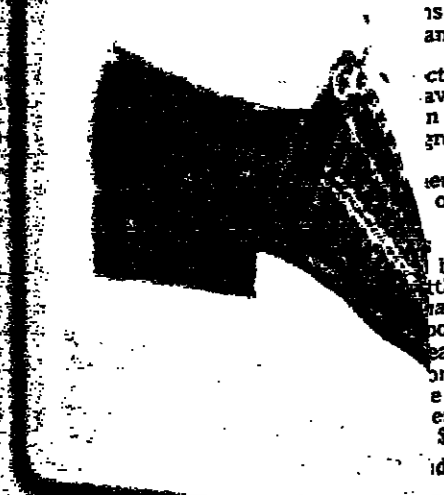
Fowler, former Treasury Secretary who is now a Goldman, Sachs partner, and Felix G. Rohatyn, the partner in Lazard Freres & Company who has been instrumental in designing plans for the economic recovery of the city.

Included in those who contributed \$65,000 to the campaign were Fowler Hamilton of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton; Robin L. Farkas, senior vice president of Alexander's Department Stores; Stanley Kreitman, president of the American Bank and Trust Company; Joseph L. Mallman, an investor; Belmont Towbin of C. E. Unterberg, Towbin & Company and Robert Levinson, chairman of the Duplan Corpora-

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Fashion THAT FITS



REAKI MPAN THRO OSE.



No one knows what the future may bring. But unless you're prepared for whatever it brings, the future has a way of catching up to you. If your bridge club gets a terrific charter to Hawaii, you may have to stay home and play solitaire. If your boiler breaks down, you may have to freeze until you can afford to get it fixed. And if a once in a lifetime investment opportunity comes your way, you may have to turn it down because you haven't anything to invest. At Dollar Savings Bank we can prepare you for almost anything.

Table of interest rates for Dollar Savings Bank accounts. Includes rates for 7-75% yields (8-17%), 7-50% yields (7-90%), 6-75% yields (7-08%), 6-50% yields (6-81%), and 5-25% yields (5-47%).

And because interest is compounded daily on all savings accounts at Dollar, even your interest earns interest. Annual yields on all accounts are effective when principal and interest are left on deposit for a full year. FDIC regulations require that withdrawals from Term Savings Accounts may be made only with the consent of the Bank and are subject to a substantial penalty. The rate of interest on the amount withdrawn must be reduced to the Regular Savings Account rate at the time, and three months' interest forfeited. So choose the account that suits you best and mail in the coupon. Opening an account at Dollar won't help you predict life's little surprises any better. But it will make you better prepared to meet them.

Transfer form for Dollar Savings Bank. Includes fields for account type, number, name, address, and city. Also includes a section for indicating the number of years and months for the transfer.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK THE BETTER WAY.

MAIN OFFICE: 2530 Grand Concourse at Fordham Road, Bronx, N.Y. 10458 FOR MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE CALL: In New York: (212) 584-6000; In Long Island: (516) 935-6300; (516) 589-3333; In Westchester: (914) 961-7000; (914) 834-9200.

TELEPHONE

Poll Indicates Surge in Support For Carter on a National Basis

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

Democrats. However, among all those polled, Mr. Humphrey does not do so well as Mr. Carter in a hypothetical race against President Ford.

On the Republican side, President Ford seems to have overcome many of the weaknesses that were of such concern to his strategists earlier this year. Mr. Ford is favored by Republicans by 2-to-1 nationally and, despite the victory of former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California in last week's North Carolina primary, the numbers add up in Mr. Ford's favor.

Recognition Factor
The Carter surge is reflected well in the proportion of survey respondents who recognized and had an opinion of him—84 percent now as against only 24 percent six weeks ago. By contrast, his two closest rivals, Senator Jackson and Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, have achieved much less of this "visibility," 42 and 21 percent, respectively.

Further, the rise in Carter recognition is not confined to Democrats. He gained about equally among Republicans and independents as well as among liberals, moderates and conservatives.

More important perhaps is that the vast majority (74 percent) of all surveyed and 81 percent of Democrats who now recognize Mr. Carter said they had a favorable view of him. In contrast, between February and March, Governor Wallace and former Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma lost substantially in favorability, while Mr. Udall declined slightly and Mr. Jackson remained about the same.

Further, the poll shows that even though Senator Humphrey has very strong support for the nomination, he brings out strong feelings on both sides among the voters. About half have a favorable view of him and half unfavorable.

Carter's New Image
The gains in Mr. Carter's favorability rating were impressive in that they occurred across the political spectrum, from left to right. The question is, as he becomes better known and comes under political attack, whether his image will become more mixed, like Senator Humphrey's.

In the early primaries candidates typically try to capture a particular wing of the party, especially when the field is so fragmented as it is this year. Mr. Udall has tried to stake out a claim among liberals. However, Mr. Carter pursued a different tactic, trying to forge a broad coalition from the outset.

Evidence from The Times/CBS survey suggests that the tactic has largely succeeded. He was selected as first choice by about 4 of every 10 Democrats, whether they were Roman Catholic or Protestant, well off or poor, high school graduates or college graduates, Northerners or Southerners.

1,524 Queried by Phone Under Random Choice

The New York Times/CBS News poll is based on telephone interviews conducted from March 18 to March 24 with 1,524 adult men and women across the continental United States.

The phone numbers called were selected by a computer from a complete list of United States phone numbers. These members were chosen at random and in such a way as to guarantee that each region of the country is represented in proportion to its numbers in the population.

The method used also insured that each residential phone in the United States had an equal chance of being called.

The results shown have been weighted by household size, race, sex, region, age, and education. The weighting procedure is a further safeguard against the underrepresentation of certain groups in the population.

In terms of chance, one can say with 95 percent certainty that in a sample of this size the results err by no more than 3 percentage points in either direction.

Assisting The Times in its 1976 election coverage is Prof. Gary R. Orren of Harvard University.

Indeed, there were some preliminary signs that Mr. Carter was recapturing segments of the Democratic Party that have defected in recent years. In the survey he was the choice of over half the Democrats who said they had voted for Richard M. Nixon in 1972; he also was first choice of over half of those from his native South.

Gets Liberal Support
At the same time, for all the complaints about him from liberal opinion makers, Mr. Carter does better among liberals surveyed than among moderate and conservative Democrats.

Still, there were soft spots in the Carter drive. Although he had more blue-collar support in March than in February, his backing continued to come disproportionately from better educated and higher occupation groups.

Also, he did not do so well among Democrats over 65, who tended to favor Mr. Jackson. Perhaps more important for the Carter strategists, his support is relatively weaker in the West and Northeast, where many important primaries will be held in the coming weeks.

The support for the Democratic candidates did not seem to be strongly related to any of a number of issues that have been raised in the primary campaigns. For example, those who said it was important to have a balanced Federal budget were about as likely to favor Mr. Carter as those who disagreed. The same was true among

those who chose Mr. Jackson, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Udall and Mr. Humphrey.

The trend was similar on the issue of military spending. Even though Senator Jackson has campaigned against cuts in defense spending, he was about as likely to get support from those who would reduce such spending as from those who said it should be increased.

One of the most startling phenomena of the 1976 campaign has been the collapse of the once-powerful appeal of Governor Wallace. About 40 percent of Democratic voters in both the Florida and Illinois primaries told interviewers from The Times and CBS News that they thought Mr. Wallace's condition would affect his ability to function as President. Analysis showed that this was a deterrent to their voting for the Alabamian.

Nationally, about one-third in the survey also said Mr. Wallace's health would affect his ability to perform as President. These people were half as likely to choose Mr. Wallace as those who felt health was not an issue. However, the Wallace vote is known to be sensitive to racial feelings, and it may be that the cooler racial climate has caused his decline.

When those on both sides of the "health" issue are further broken down according to their views on race, Wallace support depends more on the health factor than on whether voters agree or disagree with him on race.

Ford's Opponent

Of keen interest to Democrats as the campaign progresses is which of the possible nominees would run the strongest race against the Republican nominee next November. While it is always hazardous to try to predict such things, a little informed speculation is possible on the basis of hypothetical races posed to the survey respondents.

Assuming that President Ford will be the Republican nominee, which of the Democrats would do best? The Times/CBS survey results suggest that none of the Democrats would score a decisive victory over Mr. Ford if the election were held today. But the best performer would be Mr. Carter, who would run about even with Mr. Ford, while Senator Humphrey would lag well behind even though he is the choice of a plurality of Democrats today for the nomination.

This is so because in the hypothetical race against the President, Mr. Carter is able to draw more votes from the supporters of other Democrats in the race for the nomination than is Mr. Humphrey. Moreover, he does better than the Minnesota Senator not only among Democrats but also among Republicans and independents.

But the election is not being held today and Mr. Carter faces a more immediate test in several crucial primaries.

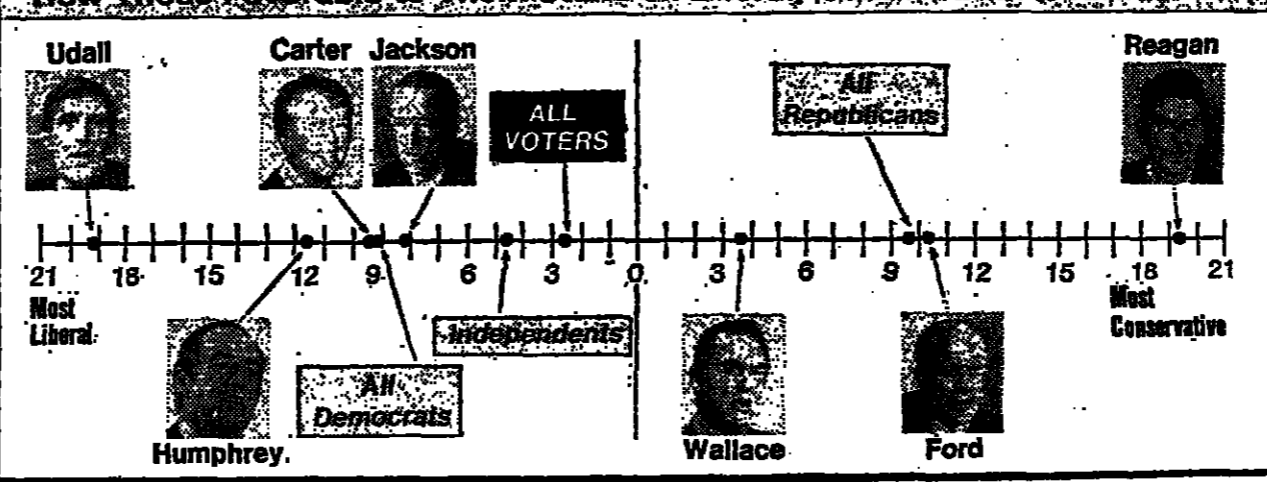
Composition of Candidate Support

	Udall	Humphrey	Carter	Jackson	Wallace	Reagan	Ford	Reagan
Ideology								
Liberal	38%	33%	37%	27%	12%	17%	34%	7%
Moderate	50	42	36	47	42	50	28	28
Conservative	12	25	23	26	46	31	38	65
Occupation								
Professional and Managerial	35	20	35	22	11	32	35	35
Other White Collar	3	9	3	5	9	9	14	14
Blue Collar	34	43	34	49	45	31	33	33
Age								
18-29	29	22	27	16	29	27	29	29
30-44	21	21	28	13	27	24	26	26
45-64	26	37	33	37	37	26	34	34
65 and Over	24	20	13	34	7	22	11	11
Religion								
Protestant	52	50	57	56	58	73	75	75
Catholic	40	39	32	34	35	17	16	16
Jewish	8	3	3	6	3	1	1	1
Region								
North East	22	41	25	31	35	30	23	23
Midwest	33	21	19	16	17	30	28	28
South	5	31	42	31	36	23	24	24
West	40	17	14	22	13	17	25	25
Race								
White	95	81	79	86	90	93	98	98
Black	2	16	19	13	5	5	0	0

Based on a New York Times/CBS News Survey of 1,524 Adults

Chart shows what percentage of supporters of these potential nominees comes from various demographic and political groupings. For example, 29 percent of all Democrats consider themselves liberal; 88 percent of Rep. Morris K. Udall's supporters and 33 percent of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey's supporters consider themselves liberal.

The Candidates: How Those Favorable to Them Stand on Liberal/Conservative Scale



The political leanings of persons favorable to one or more of seven candidates are based on their responses to nine issue questions in The New York Times/CBS News poll. If 60 percent of Democrats favorable to Gov. George C. Wallace, for example, took the conservative position on a balanced budget and 40 percent took the liberal position, that produced a difference-reading of 20 on the conservative side of the scale. The numbers shown above represent an average of those differences within each party on the nine questions.

Reagan's Problem: New Ways to Persuade

By R. W. APPLE JR.

Taken in the context of national and even Southern regional sentiment as it emerges from the second New York Times/CBS News national survey of the 1976 campaign, Ronald Reagan's upset victory over President Ford in the North Carolina primary last Tuesday appears to constitute an aberration. Mr. Ford was the Presidential choice of almost two-thirds of the 528 Republicans around the country whose views on the campaign were sought in the poll.

Mr. Reagan ran behind the President by about the same margin in the South, indicating that North Carolinians did not typify regional sentiment. To a campaign strategist leaping through the pages of tabulations produced by the poll, the numbers might suggest several courses of action by the former California Governor as he struggles for survival in the Presidential contest.

First, the national television speech Mr. Reagan plans for this week and possibly several more like it, are desperately needed by him. Despite years of publicity as a result of his acting career and his political activities, Mr. Reagan evokes a clear image in the minds of only 65 percent of Republican voters, as against the President's 94 percent.

Leadership Ability
Second, Mr. Reagan should probably attack Mr. Ford's leadership ability. Already almost half the Republicans in the poll consider the President lacking in that key attribute, and among that group Mr. Reagan leads Mr. Ford by 56 percent to 38. (Among those impressed with the President as a leader, Mr. Ford leads by

the astonishing margin of 82 percent to 13.)

Third, Mr. Reagan's determination to remain in the campaign until the Southwestern and Western primaries has some basis in fact. That region is his strongest. But he trails even there, 36 percent to 56, and even if he carried the area, it would not produce enough delegates to nominate him.

Fourth, he must find some way to erase the notion among many Republicans that his chances of election in November, if he is nominated, are not very promising. Among those in the poll who consider his chances "very good," he fights Mr. Ford almost to a standstill. But as one moves on to those who think he has "some," "little" or "no" chance of winning in November, the Californian's support shrinks very rapidly.

More Persuasion
Perhaps, like former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, he should begin sentences with "When I am President..." Perhaps he should stop saying that he is running in part to push Mr. Ford to the right. Certainly, winning a few more primaries would help. By whatever means, Mr. Reagan must persuade more than the present 35 percent of his party that he would be a successful standard-bearer in the general election.

It will be no easy task. Mr. Reagan must fight the memory of the Goldwater debacle of 1964, in which he played a role as a leading conservative spokesman. He must fight the tendency to stick with an incumbent, especially one who is shown, in The Times/CBS and other polls, to be a good bet against any of the potential Democratic nominees this year. The next month will be a particularly difficult time for Mr. Reagan to build an image as a winner. He has all but conceded the Wisconsin primary on April 6 to Mr. Ford by canceling most of his campaign dates there, and he is entered neither in New York on April 6 nor in Pennsylvania on April 27.

It can only be disheartening for Mr. Reagan to realize that he cannot summon a majority even among those who accept his contention that Mr. Ford is attempting to sell an economic pig in a poke. Equally discouraging from the Reagan point of view is the President's ability to draw strength from every subgroup in the electorate—black and white, Protestant and Roman Catholic, rich and blue-collar, rich and poor, young and old, liberal and moderate and conservative.

The former Governor is able to attract the backing of a substantial minority, 35 to 40 percent, in only a few categories: white-collar workers, college graduates, Westerners, those between 45 and 64 years of age, conservatives.

"There is no electoral magic in that coalition.

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"There is no electoral magic in that coalition.

And so it goes. There seems to be an invisible wall at 40 percent for the actor-turned-conservative ideologue. No matter what the issue, he is unable to break through that level even among Republicans who endorse his stands.

Polarized Voters
In North Carolina, according to a poll by NBC News on primary day, Mr. Reagan was able to win in large part because he polarized the electorate on the questions of détente and military preparedness. But he evidently has not been able to do so elsewhere, perhaps because he has not had time yet to develop his views in depth elsewhere.

In future primaries, no doubt, Mr. Reagan's skills as a studio performer on television will be put to good use, as they were in North Carolina. Had they been well-used in earlier states, such as New Hampshire and Florida, the President's narrow victories might have been prevented.

But as things now stand, the Californian simply has not set himself apart. One of his principal arguments, for example, has been that Mr. Ford's economic recovery is as ephemeral as that achieved by Richard M. Nixon shortly before the 1972 election. He hit that point again last night in a campaign speech in Richmond.

The poll shows some relationship between the degree of belief in economic recovery

and the degree of support for the President. Those who think things are getting better go 74 percent for Mr. Ford; those who see little change give Mr. Ford 61 percent; those who think things are getting worse give him 53 percent.

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Continued From

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Carter On the oth Mr. Udall nob ber Jimmy C Governor of other Democ that he didn precedent of nation's cities be good for t management to Federal c handling."

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Mr. Udall national he gram, noti you would pitals and more woul New York act, sayi city's probi by lower taxes, high lated cause

Jackson Running at a Hard Pace Here

By DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND

Senator Henry M. Jackson campaigned tirelessly from one side of the metropolitan area to the other yesterday, scattering promises of full employment and aid to the cities, declaring his liberalism and making frequent jabs at Jimmy Carter, one of his two main rivals in the state's Democratic Presidential primary election.

With the New York primary a week from tomorrow, the Washington Senator appeared to be stepping up sharply his already heavy schedule of appearances.

Starting early in the morning with a brief speech at a conference on Soviet Jews at the Hilton Hotel, he pushed on to Ossining to meet with leaders of the New York State United Teachers, swung over to White Plains to attend a fund-raising brunch, then returned to the city for a Jewish Teachers Association luncheon at the Americana and a reception by supporters at the Terrace in the Park in Flushing Meadows.

His motorcade then rolled on to another reception in Lido Beach, L.I., before coming back to the city again for a Yeshiva of Flatbush reception at the Americana and the New York State Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee's mock convention at Madison Square Garden.

er who is now a consumer advocate and consultant. After the lunch of sirloin steak, green salad and ice cream, Miss Myerson said, "We discussed the problems that think are important I like what he had to say. I'll voting for him in the April 6 primary."

Presses Attack on Carter
At almost every stop he repeated the direct and indirect attacks on Mr. Carter, the former Governor of Georgia, that have become increasingly frequent as the primary nears. Mr. Carter and Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona are Senator Jackson's principal rivals in the attempt to win as many as possible of the 274 delegates New York will send to the party's national convention here next July.

In White Plains he criticized Mr. Carter's attacks on the value of experience in the nation's capital and declared that because of his own 35 years of experience in Congress he would not need "on-the-job" training in the White House.

Later, at the Jewish teachers luncheon honoring Norman Podhoretz, the editor of Commentary magazine, and others, Mr. Jackson continued his recent efforts to re-establish his liberal credentials.

Declaring that he and Mr. Podhoretz represented the true liberalism, he said: "It is the new-politics liberals who change, they who tarnish the liberal label and they who seek political refuge these days

by deleting certain words from their political vocabularies." Declaring that he had seen a recent article in The New York Times that said he was edging to the left, the Senator went on with a smile: "I never thought that I had edged to the right. It is not conservative to stand for freedom as in the Jackson amendment. It is not conservative to think that freedom is so important that it's worth defending."

The Jackson amendment tied trade with the Soviet Union to increased permission for Soviet authorities for Soviet Jews to emigrate.

The food called attention to the fare of Soviet Jews who had been imprisoned. The breakfast also started a campaign to enlist widespread support for "Solidarity Sunday for Soviet Jewry" on May 2, which will be marked by a rally and parade here, sponsored by the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry.

In a message to the gathering, President Ford said, "On this occasion, I reaffirm our commitment to the principles contained in the Declaration of Human Rights."

Candidates Support Campaign for Jews in Soviet

By IRVING SPIEGEL

Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington and Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, Democratic Presidential hopefuls, ate a breakfast of stale bread and sardine scraps yesterday at the New York Hilton Hotel.

The food called attention to the fare of Soviet Jews who had been imprisoned. The breakfast also started a campaign to enlist widespread support for "Solidarity Sunday for Soviet Jewry" on May 2, which will be marked by a rally and parade here, sponsored by the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry.

with increased emigration of Jews, said that the amendment must "not be watered down."

Representative Udall said, "All of us stand in solidarity with oppressed Soviet Jewry because the denial of the humanity of Jews in Russia is a denial of human dignity for us all."

Other messages were received from Vice President Rockefeller, Governor Carey, Lieut. Gov. Mary Ann Krupsak, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, Senator Frank Church of Idaho and Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama. The last three are Democratic Presidential candidates.



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cerpts From Interview With Udall on Urban Crises and Other Domestic Issues

lowing are excerpts from an interview at The Times with Representative Morris K. Udall.

Q. You believe that the City fiscal crisis is a sign of a larger crisis in the country? What specific actions do you think should be taken to avert them?

A. It clearly is, and I tried to step out from under the cliff. I tried to get the City out of the hole. I tried to get the City out of the hole. I tried to get the City out of the hole.

Q. You mentioned earlier that you favored federalization of welfare. Do you also favor standardization of welfare criteria?

A. Yes. There ought to be a cost of living factor. In areas where it doesn't cost so much as the large urban conglomerations, the welfare payment ought to be a little bit lower.

Q. Would the only differential in welfare costs be cost of living?

A. Essentially, yes. Q. Would there be a Federal ceiling on welfare?

A. I don't know that I would tell a state that when it's supplementing it, but I think there ought to be a basic Federal allowance adjusted only for cost of living in different areas.

Q. Would New York rates be cut down?

A. I don't know that the welfare payments in New York would be cut. I think they're pretty close to what ought to be a national standard. They're not overly generous. It's the standards in other states that are far from generous.

Q. You have mentioned a range of urban programs. Where will the money come from to do all these things?

A. No. 1, the costs now are very great. The costs now of eight million people unemployed are \$20 billion in unemployment costs. It's quadrupled in five years. The direct costs for welfare and so on are very great at all levels.

Let's take a \$40 billion program just as an example, because the relationships are complex and no one knows just where the money comes from if you have a full employment act and how much the multiplier factor is. But I said, to illustrate, let's take a hard case of four million public-service jobs at



Representative Morris K. Udall during interview

think the number of public-service jobs would be much, much smaller than that. But if you spend \$40 billion you would immediately get back \$10 billion in not having to put out the direct Federal costs of welfare and so on. You would immediately get another \$10 billion minimum in increased taxes paid by these people, plus the multiplier on it. You get another \$10 billion out of the Pentagon and you get another \$10 billion out of tax reform. So you get your \$40 billion back.

Q. Have the cities been demarcated in the campaign so far? Four years ago we were all talking about the crisis in the cities but it doesn't seem to have come up this time. Are you questioning on it?

A. Yes. Not as much as one might think, but it's receding. The economic issues are paramount—jobs, inflation issues are paramount. But they relate into the city issues and so have come up.

Q. The Governors of New York and New Jersey are trying to ease anti-pollution rules to help business. Do you agree with this policy?

A. Well, I think we ought to constantly review the detailed implementation in any area. We ought not to be unreasonable.

Q. What is your position on the Concord?

A. It's a turkey, and it should never land here. It's an energy disaster. It's an economic disaster. It's a disaster for people around airports, and I'm opposed to the landing here and at Dulles, Atlanta, Plains, Ga., or at Boeing Field in Washington or any place else. It's interesting to note that we made a decision in '71 about the U.S. SST and there were those, including Senator Jackson, who tried very hard to have it built through a large Federal subsidy. That vote was very very close, and if the proponents of the SST had had their way, we would probably be landing large numbers of American SST's right now. I think it's wrong.

Q. How do you feel about offshore oil drilling?

A. Three things, maybe. I think as we're running out of oil and gas, the American people are going to insist that if there's oil out there and we can get it in safely, there is an obligation to get it out.

Q. You said you were in favor of mass transit.

A. Very strongly.

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A. Very strongly.

ably a valuable program and ought to be extended. The crying need in housing today is to do for the inner cities in a massive kind of way what we did for the suburbs for 30 years under the F.H.A. program.

Q. Many New Yorkers think that New York City—as a matter of fact, the cities of the Northeast—are discriminated against by Congressional formulas. Especially in programs like narcotics where New York certainly has a large share of the narcotics problem and a small share of Federal narcotics funds. Is there anything that you as President could do to help equalize? First of all, do you agree with this assessment?

A. I do agree. The inner cities have lost Congressmen in the course of the last 20 years as population shifted—the suburbs have been the big gainers and the rural people have lost Congressmen—so that the balance of power has shifted somewhat to the suburbs. And there is a tendency and self-interest for the suburban people to be for programs that will

help their own constituents and to be a little less generous with the cities.

Having said that, I think the President could overcome this trend if the President understood it and appealed to the compassion and fairness, decency, of the country and its Congressmen and Senators to give some emphasis to where the problems are.

Q. New York City is considered the illegal alien capital of the United States. How would you deal with this problem?

A. Well, we've got to confront it. World population is exploding and we're an island in a sea of poverty and desperate people are willing to do more and more in order to get to this country. I guess there are several estimates up to seven or eight million immigrants here, most of them are taking jobs that ought to belong to Americans. Congressman Rodino and others have done a good deal of work in this area and I think maybe the best approach would be to grandfather in most of the aliens that are here now legally, and then to begin to really enforce the law.

Q. H.U.D. is now exercising its discretionary powers to guarantee Mitchell-Lama mortgages. Do you agree with this program? Do you think it should be extended or have any other ideas in the form of housing as it relates to urban areas?

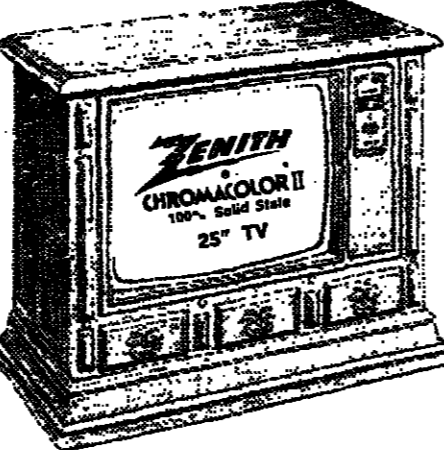
A. Yes, I think this is prob-

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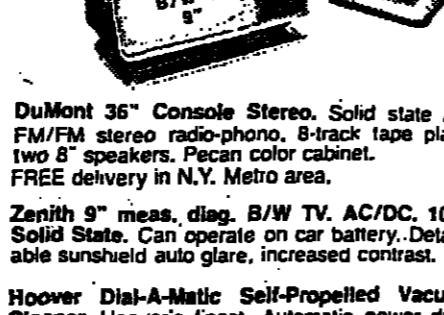


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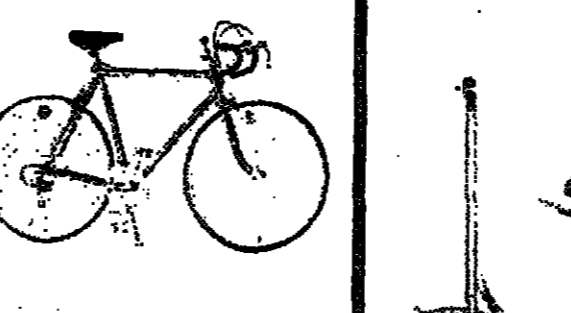


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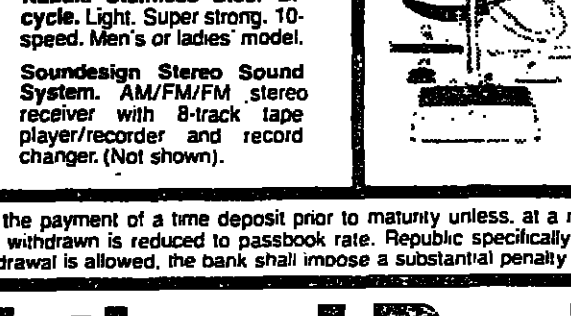


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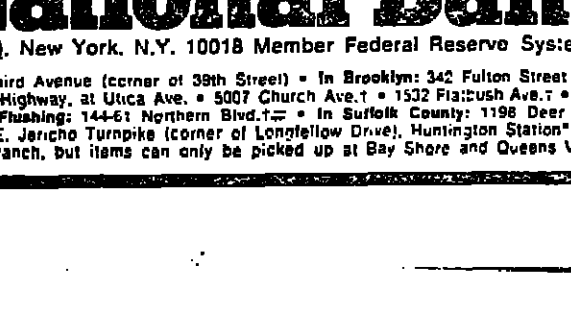
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Bridge: Rallies Help 2 Teams Gain Semifinals in Title Event

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

Four teams remained in the New York Grand National Knockout Team Championship at the New York Hilton Hotel yesterday, survivors of an original entry of more than 600.

In the semifinal, a team led by Larry Markes opposed one headed by Sam Stayman, and Dorothy Hayden Truscott captained a team competing against one led by Harold Lile.

After 32 deals, with half the match complete, Stayman's team led the Markes side by 57 international match points, and Lile's squad was ahead by 49.

Two of these teams rallied to win the quarter-final matches Saturday. In a match between two groups of former teammates who know each other's styles thoroughly, Stayman beat a team led by Bill Roberts by 30 points after trailing into the last 16 deals by the same number and gaining 60.

In another match, Lile's squad trailed against Avin Roth's team by 5 points after dissipating an early lead of 52 points, but finished strongly to win by 30 points.

Poor Start Overcome
Markes's team overcame a poor start to beat Ira Ewen's by 30 points, and Mrs. Truscott's side beat Steve Altman's team by 24 points, helped considerably by the deal shown in the diagram.

North opened with one heart, and after a one-spade response jumped to three spades, hoping that his distributional strength would compensate for his relative shortage of high cards. South had visions of a grand slam and jumped majestically to five no-trump, commanding North to bid a grand slam if he held two of the top three spades honors. Lacking this holding, North signed off in six spades, and this was by no means a lay-down.

At first sight it appears that the slam depends on locating the spade jack, but Martin Ginsberg, as South, was able to avoid the guess by the unusual process of avoiding trump leads indefinitely. He got some help when West led a club, and the king was taken with the ace.

Two diamond winners were cashed, and the club jack and a heart were discarded from the dummy. The club ten was led, and when West refused to cover, a heart was discarded from dummy. The

NORTH (D)
♠ K752
♥ AQJ9743
♦ J6
♣ 3

WEST
♠ 3
♥ K1085
♦ 953
♣ Q8432

EAST
♠ AJ4
♥ 62
♦ QJ1076
♣ K75

SOUTH
♠ Q10986
♥ AK842
♦ A109

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
3 ♣ Pass 5 N.T. Pass
6 ♣ Pass Pass Pass
West led the club three.

club nine was led, covered with the queen and ruffed. The heart ace was cashed, and a heart ruff, a diamond ruff and another heart ruff left this position:

NORTH
♠ K7
♥ QJ
♦ —
♣ —

WEST
♠ 3
♥ K
♦ —
♣ 84

EAST
♠ AJ4
♥ —
♦ Q
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ Q106
♥ 8
♦ —
♣ —

When the diamond eight was led, West gave the declarer a little help by ruffing. Dummy overruff with the seven, and the lead of the spade king ended matters.

West would have done better to discard his heart king, and South would have had to guess the distribution at the 12th trick after ruffing in dummy and losing the spade king to the ace. This he would not doubt have done, since West's club plays had suggested a five-card suit.

Ironically, West would have defeated the contract by at least one trick if he had led his singleton trump, destroying East's chance of making two trump tricks. After two rounds of trumps, South would have had no chance.

In the replay, North chose an unfortunate moment to open four hearts, ending the auction. He had to lose two trump tricks and eventually misguessed in spades, going down one trick. Ginsberg's team gained 14 international match points by making a slam in one room and defeating a game in the other.

A List of Recently Published Books

- GENERAL**
Language and Being: Joseph Conrad and the Literature of Personality by Peter J. Glassman (Columbia University, \$12.50).
Love Me, Love My Fool: Thoughts from a Psychiatrist by Theodore Isaac Rubin (McKay, \$5.95).
Man Is the Measure: A Cordial Invitation to the Central Problems of Philosophy by Reuben Abel (Free Press, \$8.95).
Marine Painting: An Historical Survey by William C. Sturges (Studio Book, Viking, \$2.50).
Mary Shelley's Monster: The Story of Frankenstein by Martin Tropp (Houghton Mifflin, \$7.95).
Officer Down, Code Three by Pierce R. Brooks (Mortorola Book Division, Schuller Park, Ill., \$7.95).
Fatal mistakes policemen can make.
Premises for Propaganda: The United States Information Agency's Operating Assumptions in the Cold War by Leo Bogart, abridged by Agnes Bogart (Free Press, \$12.95).
Public Employee Pension Funds: A Twentieth Century Report by Robert I. Love (Columbia University, \$20).
Second Best: The Crisis of the Community College by Steven Zwerling (McGraw-Hill, \$10).
Sylvia Plath: Method and Madness by Edward Bauscher (Continuum Book, Seabury Press, \$15.95).
Critical biography of the poet.
The Butterfly Convention by Susan Nadler (James Wake Book, Dial, \$7.95).
The way home from the broken dreams of the 1960's.
The Face of Liberty: Founders of the United States by James Thomas Flexner, "Biographies of Sitters and Painters," by Linda Santei Samter (Clarkson N. Potter, \$15.95).
The Rockefeller: An American Dynasty by Peter Collier and David Horowitz (Holt, Rinehart & Winston, \$16).
The Ulysses Adult: Creativity in the Middle and Later Years by John A. McLeish (McGraw-Hill, \$12.50).
Thirteen Against the Bank by Norman Leigh (Morrow, \$8.95).
A system that beat the casinos of London and the French Riviera.
Transvestites and Transsexuals: Mixed Views by Deborah H. Feinstein (Seymour Lawrence, Delacorte Press, \$12.50).
Women in Television News, a study by Judith S. Geisman (Columbia University, \$7.95).

- FICTION**
California Time by Frederic Raphael (Holt, Rinehart & Winston, \$7.95). A film director involved with murder.
Four Days by Harold King (Bobbs-Lipp, \$8.95). International politics and military maneuvering, March 1953.
Jessica Fayer by John L'Heureux (Macmillan, \$7.95). A 75-year-old woman's memories of phases in her life.
Missouri Blue by Joseph E. Finley (Putnam, \$7.95). Keeping a family together during the Depression through sharecropping.
Night Cover by Michael Z. Lewin (Knopf, \$7.95). Some confusing cases in an Indianapolis police lieutenant.
911 by Thomas Chastain (Mason/Charter, \$7.95). New York City at the mercy of a bomber.
No Place Like Home by J. Bradford Olesker (Red Mask, Putnam, \$8.95). Psychotic killer loose in a deluxe apartment building.
The Brink by Rick Setlowe (Arthur Fields Book, Dutton, \$8.95). Navy attack pilot and his squadron.
The Fontaine Puller edited with introductions by Peter Haining (St. Martin's Press, \$10). Twenty-one stories of fantasy, horror, adventure.
Translation by Stephen Marlowe (Prentice-Hall, \$7.95). Evil stalks a Connecticut family.

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The Future of Our City and State Hangs on Rescuing Our Schools.

This is the week when the fate of New York City schools — and the City and State with them — will be decided in Albany. The Legislature will attempt to override the Governor's veto of the Stavisky-Goodman Bill. The bill mandates that the public schools not bear an unfair burden of New York's fiscal crisis.

Our schools have been devastated by budget cuts. More than 20,000 teachers and other school personnel have been laid off. Classes of 40 and 45 students are common, courses and after-school activities have been cancelled, schools are being closed, supportive services such as counseling are limited to non-existent, school violence has dramatically increased. And more cuts are in the offing.

We can no longer provide a decent education to our children.

Business is leaving because it can't attract young executives — they don't like the current quality of our schools. Middle class taxpayers who have the option to move are leaving, so they can provide a real education to their children. Soon the City's — and the State's — revenue collections will fall even farther short of the estimates, because the tax base on which they're projected will be gone.

Wire your state legislators today at the Legislative Office Building, Albany, N.Y. 12224. Ask them to stand up and be counted. For schools and children. For the City. For the State.

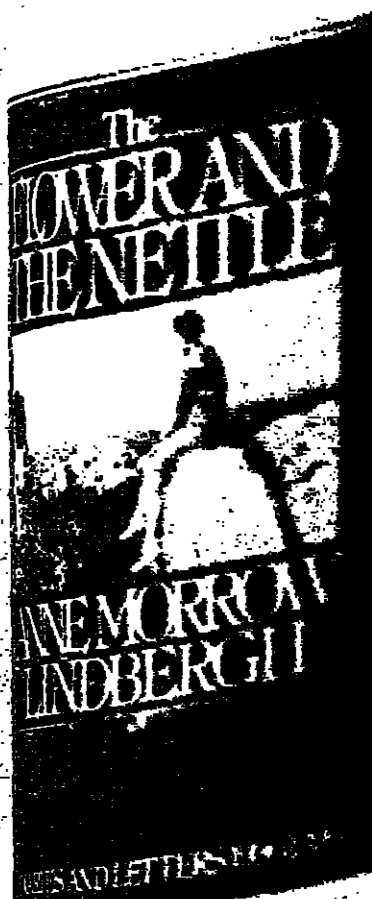
Ask them to override the Governor's veto on Stavisky-Goodman.

United Federation of Teachers

260 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010

Albert Shanker
President

Discover for New Na



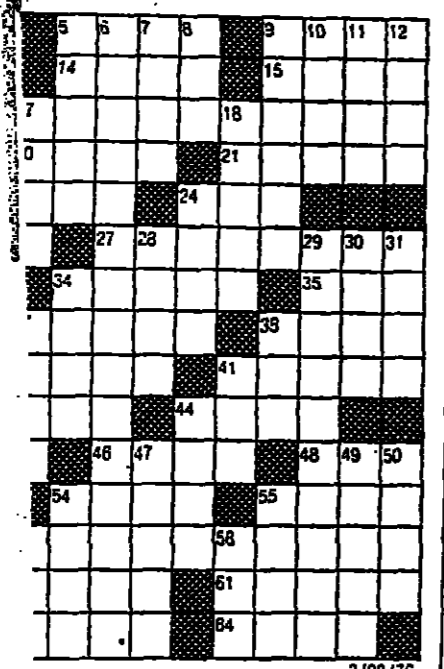
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"Sensitive" — Chicago Daily News
"It's warm!" — Philadelphia Inquirer
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سكزا من الأهل

WORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

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Books of The Times

Seven Fates for Seven Sisters

By MARYLIN BENDER

PECULIAR INSTITUTIONS, an informal history of the Seven Sister Colleges, by Elaine Kendall. 272 pages. Putnam, \$8.95.

Is it unjust or merely logical that the destiny of the Seven Sisters now as always hinges on the decisions and attitudes of men? These siblings, not to be confused with the international oil companies of the same nickname, are the women's counterparts of the Ivy League colleges, which, until recently, were all male.

Once their big brothers opted for co-education, the existence of the Sisters was doomed, at least in their original form, as institutions peculiarly designed for the higher education of women.

Vassar has turned coeducational without joy. Radcliffe is married in all but name to Harvard, as Barnard probably will soon be to Columbia. Bryn Mawr has a coordinate wedlock with Haverford. This leaves Mount Holyoke, Smith and Wellesley stoutly clinging to the vision for which they were chartered a century or more ago in general defiance of the belief of American Victorian society that exercise of the female brain was unhealthy if not immoral and dangerous (to men).

Elaine Kendall is positive that the time for such separate-but-equal elite education is past. She delivers her vaudeville with an often perceptive wit and some cynical punch lines that are likely to send the dragons of the alumnae associations into a cacophonous twitter.

To a small degree the Old Girls' rage is warranted. For the author is not an even-handed historian. She is benevolent toward her alma mater, Mount Holyoke, which always suffered in blandness in comparison with the others (perhaps because of an undersupply of debutantes and famous men's daughters). And she is deferential to Radcliffe's onetime reputation for braininess. But she treats some of the other Sisters as though she were Sally Quinn, the wart-hunting writer for The Washington Post (who, as it happens, is a Smith product).

Long-Locked Doors Opened
When Mary Lyon, the founding mother of Mount Holyoke intended her seminary to be a "peculiar" institution she meant that it would be special and distinctive. It had to be. She was selling courses in mathematics and Christian theology for young women to their fathers, who expected them only to succeed as wives.

Elaine Kendall accentuates the secondary meaning of peculiar, which is eccentric or queer. It's a matter of stress and color for a sober subject as though the history of American philanthropy were recounted by defining the donors as a bunch of sharpies.

She opens long-locked doors to musty houses and finds a wheeler-dealer evangelist (Henry Durant) to endow Wellesley, a reclusive spinster heiress (Sophia Smith) and a childless brewer (Matthew Vassar) who were swayed respectively by a minister and an ambitious schoolmaster to perpetuate their memories with women's colleges. Skeletons she rattles in Bryn Mawr's closet belonged to M. Carey Thomas, its

autocratic president and her lesbian circle. But instances of Sapphist preferences were not singular among the faculty and administration of Bryn Mawr. They were part of Sisterly tradition, a small part in comparison with the more overt homosexual practices in British universities, which were the cultural ancestors of both the Ivy League and the Sisters. The habits of Cambridge and Oxford were bound to be copied in Cambridge, Mass., and Northampton, Mass., as well as suburban Philadelphia.

More relevant is how these American institutions for women nurtured an intellectual and professional leadership class in the face of persistent social conditioning to the contrary.

Given every advantage of stellar faculty and lofty intellectual standards, these young women were, nevertheless, programmed by their parents and peers for roles as the mates of business and professional men, ladies beautiful and wise and cultivated mothers. After World War II, they retreated even more enthusiastically than ever into child-breeding and domesticity.

Yet, the author points out that any who's who of the arts, sciences and professions is studded with the names of Seven Sisters' alumnae, such as Vassar's Mary McCarthy, Mount Holyoke's Ella Grass and Smith's trio of feminist idols, Betty Friedan, Gloria Steinem and Sylvia Plath.

Their high visibility can be taken as confirmation of the theory that a "for-women-mostly" educational environment offers strength and support for later competition in a real world run by men.

Succeeding in Spite of Culture

Elaine Kendall does not warm to that feeling. She regards the achievers as "mavericks" who succeeded in spite of their Seven Sisters culture. That may be so, but they are also beneficiaries of a rigorous, liberal-arts education, which, though it may have emphasized the goals of the scholar rather than that of the job hunter, did grant its students high respect for their ability.

For these reasons, education at the Seven Sisters may have been the best preparation for an adult life embarked on without independent purpose or fixed timetables and offering unknown opportunities for the capable to seize.

Miss Kendall sees no rationale for others in coeducation from here on. She regards the current feminist interest in the women's colleges as a temporary postponement of inevitable demise, a transitional phase on the road to true equality.

Perhaps what the Sisters have demonstrated is a knack for adjusting. Moreover, the forecast of sociologists and economists have shown an embarrassing vulnerability to error. For example, a recent squiggle in the declining birthrate indicates that some of those determinedly childless women have changed their minds. What this and other signs, such as the loyal financial support of Seven Sisters alumnae, portends is not certain except perhaps to show that this vaudeville may be premature.

A SPANISH PAPER PLANNED IN MIAMI

El Herald to Be Supplement to City's Largest Daily

Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, March 28—Starting tomorrow, The Miami Herald will publish a daily Spanish-language supplement in a bilingual experiment without precedent in American journalism.

Called El Miami Herald, the supplement, a 16-to-24 page daily newspaper, will be different in appearance and content from The Herald, which, with a circulation of 400,000, is the largest newspaper in the South.

El Herald's editorial staff of 21 will concentrate on coverage of the local Latin community, and news from Latin America. The supplement's initial circulation will be 30,000. It will be distributed free to Herald subscribers of Hispanic origin, and others who request it.

15,000 New Subscriptions

Herald executives expect the venture to generate 15,000 new subscriptions and become economically viable within a year. Beverly C. Carter, the newspaper's general manager, said that national advertisers had expressed "great interest" in the new publication.

The decision to launch El Herald was made after a two-year study of the local market, and the Latin community, which has a population of more than 500,000 and is expected to reach 600,000 by 1980.

Miami's Latin Americans, 450,000 of whom are Cubans, make up one-third of the area's population. In contrast with other immigrant groups, the Cubans, while acquiring a good knowledge of English, have largely maintained their ethnic social and cultural traits, including a preference for reading and speaking Spanish.

Other Publications

Miami has one other Spanish-language daily newspaper, Diario Las Americas, which has a press run of 50,000 and a national circulation. Also published here are Replica, the nation's only Spanish-language general news weekly; Vandalades, which appears every two weeks and is distributed throughout Latin America; Buenogor, the Spanish-language version of Good Housekeeping, and others.

The city also has one television station, and several radio stations that broadcast all-Spanish programs.

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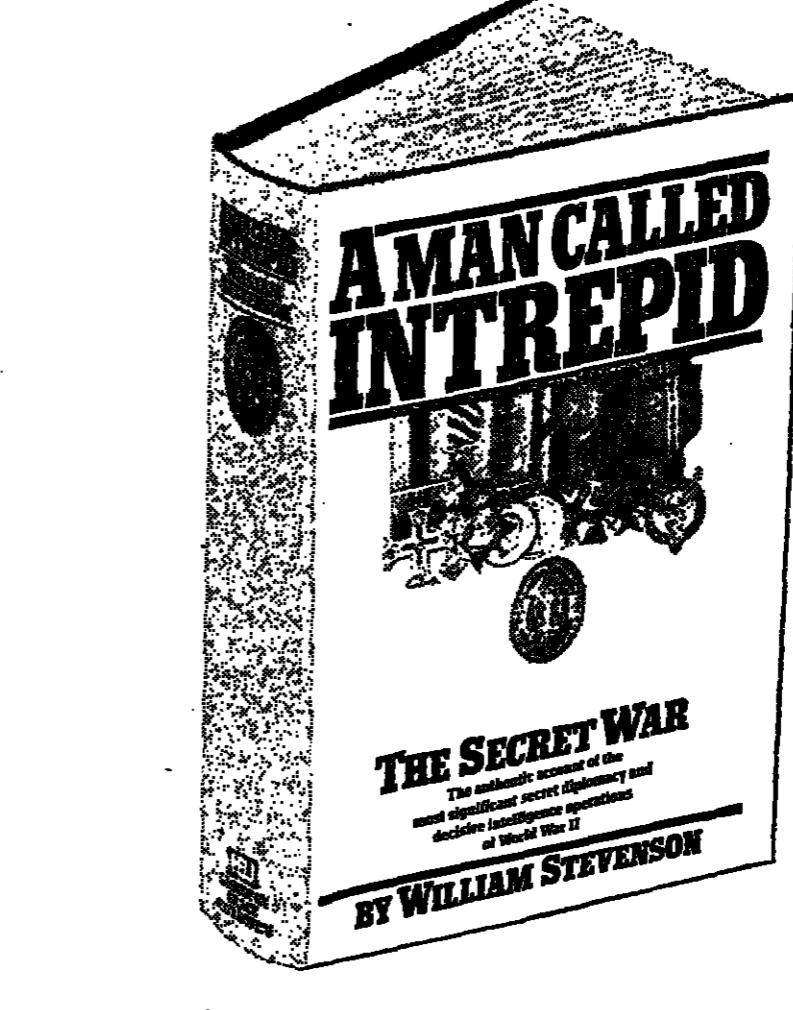
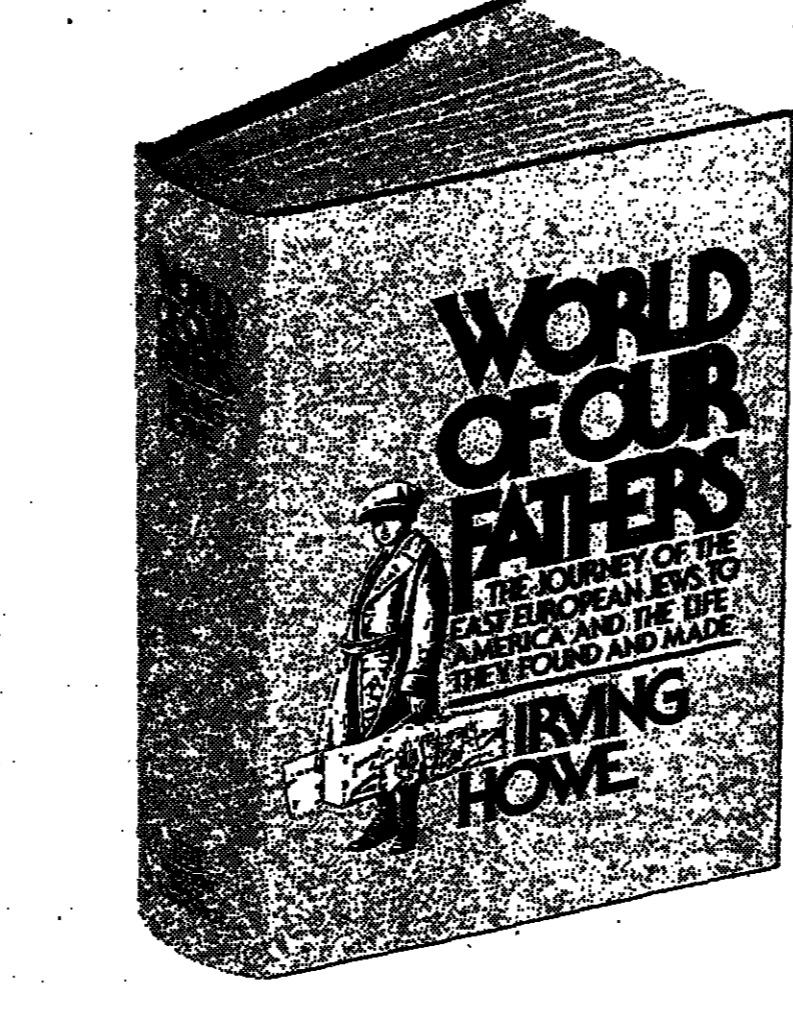
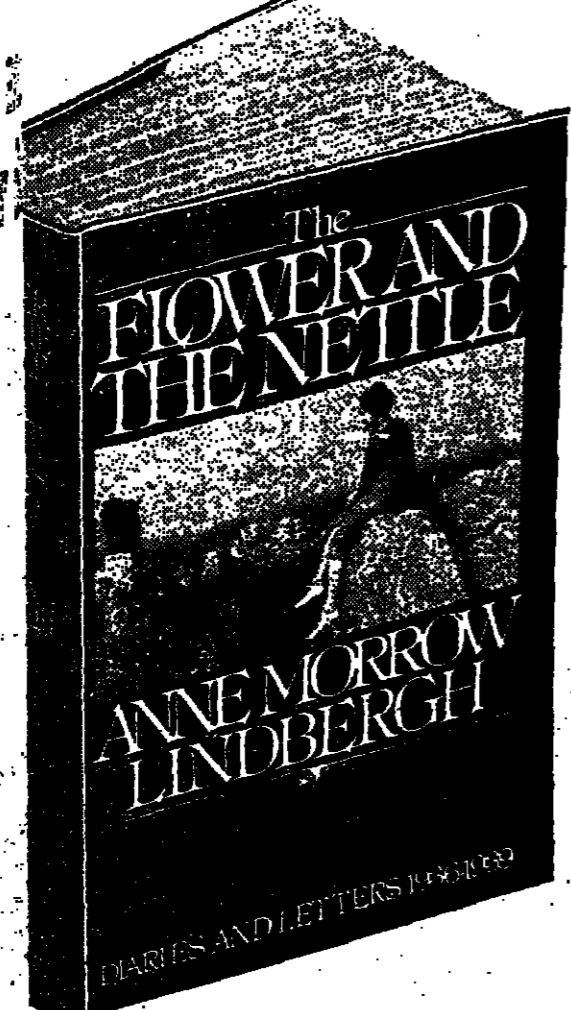
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Issues '76: The Economy

The economic disorders of recent years—particularly the rapid inflation of 1973-74 and the deep slump of 1974-75—insure that economic issues will play a major part in the 1976 Presidential election campaign. The most difficult problems facing the candidates—and the nation—are to decide what the principal economic issues really are, to set priorities for their solution and to find means of dealing with seemingly contradictory problems without aggravating one at the expense of another.

Is the primary issue unemployment—and, more broadly, the wastage of human resources? Over seven million people—nearly 8 percent of the labor force—are still out of work, after the most severe recession of the postwar period. The economy is recovering at a moderate pace, but the Administration expects fairly high unemployment rates—in excess of 6 percent—to persist for the next few years.

This will mean a long spell of much higher joblessness among particular groups—blacks and other minorities, women, young people and others with low skills and little or no work experience. Those who combine several of those attributes are in the worst shape of all. In central cities today, over half of all young people, male and female, are unemployed. Much of the social decay and high crime rates in the cities is due to the lack of jobs and the large number of people on welfare. How is this wastage of human resources to be ended—and when?

Would Government measures to reduce unemployment more swiftly—whether through overall fiscal and monetary stimulus or through specifically targeted programs, such as public works, public-service jobs, or youth employment programs—regenerate inflation? Despite the slump and wide capacity-gap that caused rates of inflation to come down from double-digit levels, inflation is still expected to run this year at an annual rate of 6 to 7 percent, which is very high by postwar standards.

Inflation also has its more severe impact on the poor, including the working poor. And high rates of inflation are likely to bring on swings to deep recession—whether these are seen as resulting from cyclical factors, such as the driving up of interest rates, or from the governmental policies taken to stop the inflation. The fiscal problems of the nation's cities and states—which cannot "print" money as the Federal Government can—are worsened by inflation, as well as by the loss of jobs.

Deciding how to deal with the double problems of unemployment and inflation is not just a technical problem in economics but involves political and social values as well. What should be the responsibility of the Federal Government for insuring "jobs for all"? Should Government be doing more to improve the housing, health and social conditions of the population, and especially the poor? Not only conservatives but many liberals are concerned lest an overcommitment of Federal resources worsen, rather than solve, social problems and sap the strength of the private economy.

However, this political shift reflects a public desire to discover a better and more effective balance between public and private responsibilities, rather than a radical excision of Government's role. All-or-nothing extremism will be dismissed as campaign demagoguery. What the nation seeks from the candidates, most of all, is clarity—clarity and honest judgment on which Federal programs ought to be expanded, which cut back or eliminated, or shifted to the states. How much Government in total does the nation need, how much can it afford—and how much is it willing to pay for? How should the costs of Government be distributed?

What will be the impact of tax changes on capital formation, and on social equity? How do immediate and long-range tax and budget plans relate to reducing both unemployment and inflation?

The impact of budget and fiscal policy must also be related to other crucial needs: to satisfy the nation's long-range energy requirements; to conserve its energy resources and improve the quality of its air, water and land; to modernize its mass transportation system; to rescue its decaying urban areas; to improve its education and health; and—in a world of dangerous military, including nuclear, threats—to safeguard the nation's defenses. There is a critical economic dimension to all these national objectives, and none of them can be solved in a year. All will require long-range thinking and, very likely, long-range planning.

The nation is looking for a clearer sense of direction from its leaders on their approach to these complex, interlocking economic, social, environmental and security issues. It needs practical, not merely ideological, answers.

Shrinking Constitution

In a significant ruling last week, the Supreme Court raised higher than ever the barriers against hearing constitutional civil rights and civil liberties cases in Federal courts. It thus continued its now clearly defined policy of diminishing the role of the Federal court system as the bulwark of the rights of American citizens.

In this case, a suit for damages was brought by a newspaper photographer whose picture was included on a Louisville police flyer which was distributed to merchants as a warning against known "active" shoplifters. The photographer had been arrested for shoplifting, but he was never prosecuted and his case was dismissed shortly after distribution of the flyer. The photographer claimed that the police had violated both his right to be presumed innocent until found guilty and his constitutional right to privacy.

The majority of the Supreme Court in an opinion by Mr. Justice Rehnquist held that "reputation" was not protected by the Constitution and therefore that citizens were not entitled to due process before state officials sullied it. To any citizen who remembers the McCarthy era, or who believes the traditional presumption of inno-

cence to be meaningful, the decision can only be deemed distressing and bizarre.

The fact that this case is part of a pattern is even more troubling than the specific result. In case after case in recent years, the Supreme Court has been telling citizens that the days of Federal Court hospitality to civil rights claims are over. The court has been resisting class actions and the award of attorneys' fees in public interest cases and the achievement of injunctive relief from oppressive official conduct.

The Constitution is not self-enforcing. It is merely a document which seeks to impose restraints for the benefit of citizens against repressive governments. Over the last several decades, the Supreme Court has understood that the Federal judiciary must be vigilant if the freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights are to have meaning.

This newspaper has often supported the Chief Justice's altogether appropriate demand that Congress grant relief to the Federal courts from the heavy burdens they are now forced to bear. We have seen merit in his request for more judges, for increased judicial salaries and for certain measures designed to limit jurisdiction in the Federal court system. We strongly reiterate that support.

But we believe that diluting the Bill of Rights by shutting the courthouse doors on citizens who have legitimate constitutional grievances is not only the worst way to cut down on the courts' caseload, but also a serious erosion of American democracy.

On Threatening Cuba . . .

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week, Secretary of State Kissinger appeared to be playing down the notion of an imminent crisis with Cuba and the Soviet Union over military intervention in Africa or elsewhere. But if, as he said, "there is no urgent situation at this moment that requires a crisis decision," the Administration would be well-advised to halt the public psychological warfare campaign it has been carrying on recently against Cuba in particular.

The Pentagon statement that the Joint Chiefs of Staff are participating in a National Security Council review "of possible action which might be taken with regard to Cuba" probably frightened ordinary American citizens, members of Congress and this country's allies and hemisphere neighbors at least as much as it did Moscow and Havana.

And Mr. Kissinger's flat declaration, uttered most recently in Dallas, that "the United States will not accept further Cuban military interventions abroad" is so sweeping that it would seem to deny the Administration any operational flexibility in another crisis and to carry risks for this country as grave as those it implies for its adversaries.

What constitutes a Cuban intervention of the kind Washington would find intolerable? Clearly the massive participation of 12,000 Soviet-supplied Cuban soldiers in Angola's civil war was such an intervention. But Cuba has military missions in at least six other African or Arab countries, invited by the respective governments. They may be there for no good purpose; but they have as much right to be there as do the United States military assistance missions scattered over much of the globe.

. . . in Southern Africa

If the most probable locale for the next crisis remains southern Africa, Americans have to understand that this area offers formidable obstacles—logistical, political, moral—for any effective American action to counter Cuban involvement. Fortunately, the black governments and black liberation movements in the area have said they do not wish nor envision Cuban military action in either Rhodesia or Namibia (South-West Africa).

But the political facts of life about southern Africa ought by now to be clear to everyone. If the United States ever intervened militarily—under whatever provocation—in ways that helped bolster white minority rule in Rhodesia, Namibia or South Africa, it would alienate irreparably not merely all of black Africa but the entire nonwhite world and much of the white world as well.

It is surely Washington's recognition of the political and moral impossibility of such American intervention—plus the danger of having its bluff called in southern Africa—that has caused the Administration recently to shift its warnings about another Castroite adventure abroad to hints of action against the Cuban homeland. But here, too, the threats raise ominous questions for which no one thus far has provided any answers.

Would the Administration really contemplate another Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba? Would it attempt to impose a blockade of the island—as this country did under very different circumstances in 1962—knowing that such an act would command no support from any other American states, except perhaps from Somoza's Nicaragua, Stroessner's Paraguay and the Chilean junta, and would be actively opposed by our major allies?

If Fidel Castro has begun again to export his revolution in this hemisphere—as Administration spokesmen have recently hinted—it is a matter of concern to all the American states; it is even covered by the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro. There are obvious targets of opportunity for the Cuban regime to exploit in the restless and poverty-stricken Caribbean countries—though a more active policy of United States assistance in that area might diminish Mr. Castro's prospects.

But until Washington can point to some overt act of Cuban intervention or aggression in Africa or the hemisphere or elsewhere, it ought to shelve a campaign of threats that many will suspect is related to President Ford's re-election drive and that in any event is likely to make problems worse, rather than helping to solve them.

Letters to the Editor

South Korea: The Overriding Value

To the Editor:
In their March 19 letter about South Korea, Professors Reischauer and Cohen enumerated instances they perceive to be repugnant to democratic principles but failed to expound the context in which the Korean political system functions.

Since the precarious cease-fire of 1953, South Korea has had to overcome many socioeconomic hurdles resulting from scarcity of land, lack of natural resources, territorial division and disastrous wartime destruction. Without much time to waste, it had to achieve economic growth and modernization to eradicate poverty and to improve its people's standards of living, while devoting over 30 percent of its annual budget to national defense.

This rapid social change has at times created impossible demands on a Government whose administrative and resource capacities have not yet adapted or kept pace with growing and divergent needs of the modernizing population. Aberrations may occur and the traditional norms may be altered, creating much unhappiness among those who were adversely affected by the changes and who failed to benefit from them.

Professors Reischauer and Cohen fail to recognize that policy development is inseparable from changes in the underlying societal institutions and the changing demands of the society. The British social reformer

Bentham and, much earlier, the French legal sociologist Montesquieu recognized that, at the outset of the age of industrialization and urbanization, policy has to respond quickly to new social needs, and laws must harmonize with the general conditions of a country.

What is most objectionable about the letter, however, is the implication that South Korea, being a creature of the United States, may be disposed of in any way its creator may please. It is ironic that these scholars buttress their case on lofty democratic principles and reject the equally important sovereign rights of another country.

One wonders if the time has not come for big powers to jettison the old imperialistic notion of big-power domination and refrain from indulging in moral self-righteousness. It may be natural for a nation that has attempted for the past two hundred years to perfect its democratic institutions to want other nations to emulate its example, but one must remember that the overriding value of any nation-state is survival.

Perhaps, two hundred years from now, if South Korea survives, this episode may be recorded in its history as an aberration in its "democratic development," parallel to many aberrations in United States history.

(Assoc. Prof.) NACK YOUNG AN
Pol. Sci., Georgia State University
Atlanta, March 24, 1976

Straphangers' Travail

To the Editor:
Under the caption "E.P.A. Gets Tough," you again belabor "the obstruction and procrastination in City Hall and Albany" for failing to reduce auto pollution by implementing "strategies" which include "imposing tolls on the Harlem and East River Bridges



and raising midtown parking fees" (editorial Feb. 24).

I would agree that public transportation would constitute a solution if it were a viable alternative. I invite you to join my daily travail from 207th Street to Canal Street on the A line of the IND system during rush hours. This trek is enjoined upon me by the impediments of driving via the remnants of the West Side "highway."

Delay between trains compounded by delay en route encapsulate the hapless passenger in filth, lack of ventilation (talk about air pollution!) and a climate of fear. Dim lighting on all but the newest cars (a rare breed on this line) illuminates the ultimate in

American graffiti. And speak not of nights and weekends, in unswept trains, when the rider feels like a candidate for "From the Police Blotter" of your Metropolitan Briefs.

If you were to insist with equal vigor on the improvement of public transportation to a tolerable level as a condition precedent to dividing continuous thoroughfares (such as Broadway at 225th Street) by bridge tolls, your position would at least be comprehensible. But you would restrict us to the intolerable before amelioration is in view. And, by the way, what does the carless motjik do when the M.T.A. "floats" the proposal for eliminating weekend subway service" (letter Feb. 23 by Commissioner Schuler, State Department of Transportation)?

(Judge) BERNARD WEISS
New York, March 16, 1976

\$1 Billion Answer

To the Editor:
As the city is approaching a deficit of \$1 billion and uncollected realty, water, and sewer taxes amount to \$1 billion, I propose that the residents of buildings which are two years in arrears on city taxes be awarded title of their buildings by the city upon their payment of tax arrears. This proposal would bring income to the city, reduce citizens' living expenses as they would not be paying interest or profits to landlords, increase the standard of living for all tenants involved, and reduce and perhaps eliminate the decay and abandonment of buildings.

MARY C. SQUIRE
New York, March 18, 1976

Of Clean Air and Scarce Energy

To the Editor:
Your March 9 editorial "Showdown on Clean Air" expressed your thought that the interests of residents of the New York region would be served by maintaining pressure on the automobile manufacturers to reduce exhaust emissions.

I believe you have misinterpreted this complex issue. Residents of the New York City S.M.S.A. (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area) annually purchase about 250,000 new cars. A fuel-economy penalty of 10 percent due to emission standards in just one model year is likely to cost those residents about \$120 million and result in excess fuel use of about 200 million gallons over the life of those cars. For the nation as a whole, that same 10 percent fuel-economy penalty would result in excess fuel use of almost eight billion gallons and cost the nation's consumers about \$5 billion over the life of the cars produced in just one model year.

The available test evidence from E.P.A. and others says that similarly equipped cars suffer about a 10 percent fuel economy penalty when they are adjusted to meet the present emission standards of the State of California (0.9 g/mi HC, 9.0 g/mi CO, 2.0 g/mi NO_x) rather than the less stringent present Federal standards (1.5 g/mi HC, 18 g/mi CO, 3.1 g/mi NO_x). Admittedly, better emission and engine control systems can improve the fuel economy of the California

cars, but it is imperative to understand that those same control systems may also help to improve the fuel economy of cars meeting the Federal standards.

A second important point is that the new cars meeting the Federal emission standards produce fewer air pollutants than the older cars out on the road. The older cars are the main source of air pollution from all cars. Accordingly, air pollution due to cars in all regions of the country will decline significantly in the coming years as the older cars are scrapped.

The need to conserve nonrenewable energy resources is a matter of immense national, as well as global, significance. The New York region, which is more dependent today on insecure imported petroleum products from the O.P.E.C. world than other regions of the country and more than it was at the time of the embargo in 1973, can ill afford a wasteful energy policy, particularly when the more stringent emission standards would have a relatively small impact on air quality and public health, according to E.P.A. projections.

By continuing the current Federal standards for five years through the 1981 model year, we can save a substantial amount of imported petroleum and still have significant improvements in air quality.

HAMILTON HERMAN
Assistant Secretary of Transportation
Washington, March 16, 1976

Economics an

To the Editor:

I would be delighted of the Treasury will letter (March 18) if he meant his last pa sity of opinion and necessary and desirable cratic system such as properly. I strongly My hope is that such fact exist on our c and that our student given the opportunit broadest possible spe

An admirable sent Mr. Simon really sup of Marxist ideas by as the teaching of fi those like myself v market system?

The American Econ has a Committee o crimination chaired b Kenneth J. Arrow. I tigating complaints crimination in the (mostly firing) of co economics. Not surpi complaints received a discrimination agains has complained of against advocates of I have never known faculty of the univer taught for the last 2 time I suggested hi rebuffed.

Mr. Simon wrote, many instances wher to summarily dismi sion system and to planned or non-mark economic issues. I l bias to be intolerab our academic instituti such imbalances in Most of them do av imbalance. Many av on the free enterpr courses are called ec the United States ha enterprise system six of American colleges is not against the m in favor of it.

Nashville, Tenn.
The writer is treasure nomic Association, c Economics, Vanderbilt

How the City

To the Editor:

According to the I Union Carbide decid corporate offices from suburbs partly becau dirt and congestion." this loss of 3,500 jobs until state and city ously their job of lim stack emissions and traffic that cause air often well above the health standards. Sad politicians are taking approach to air pollu to city finances, alth real effects on the nomic health of the c

State Commerce Dyson has support Edison's proposal to sions of sulfur, alth would have cut the t breweries that left Br of 1 percent.

Mayor Beame opp tion of the state's plar motive air pollution t traffic congestion grounds. But, if cony portant to Union Car the more important b tribution-oriented c left the city to avok vehicles being tied up

Pollution drives aw as causing premature deterioration of propo filth in our homes. Ye officials have the gall that they must choos pocketbooks and the time that the politi make some choices a themselves are going their obligations to health from air poll March 24.]

DA
Natural Resources
New York,

As Petitions Are

To the Editor:

Your March 6 editor "ary" made a number in addition to focusi of your readers on ti primary in New York!

We must, however, to your remarks conce nical challenges to del and particularly those signatures without mic which vary in some of the signatures in th books.

The Board of Election City, which has been on petition challenges week, has consistently validate any such sign general, has attempte signers' wishes and int instances expressly fori State Election Law, sud signatures.

Certainly we favor changes in the aforesaid do, and will be recom changes to the State L we have for the past s That does not mean th have discretion, we disq signers or even candidat ly technical grounds.

JOSEPH J. PREVITE
New York, N

The writers are, respecti and secretary, New York of Elections.

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سكنا من الاصل

A Cointel tory

Anthony Lewis

ch 28—William Alberting figure in the Comthe U.S.A. until 1964. document reading like nt's report to the F.B.I. car he had used. It l." appeared to be in and ended by asking expenses."

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out by ironic misa journalist asked nents about its past

AT HOME

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otify all the victims can be identified— tely, what was done y could then decide y, or what action ice Department. At s would know—as ly would not other- , but for the acct- hat paper. on's widow said the had never expected . "and I don't think cept for Watergate." nness is one lesson e other is the need pect the law. In the Albertson, officials emselves to punish violated no law. His ular. But the prin- in the Constitution, said, is "not free who agree with us the thought that we

Lockheed Cover-Up?

By Jerome Alan Cohen

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Is the United States Government covering up the full story behind Lockheed's \$12 million payoffs in Japan?

The suspicions of the Japanese people are increasing daily. This is casting a pall on our vital relationship with Japan. Yet in the United States little attention has focused on our Government's strange behavior.

As the Lockheed scandal quietly began to brew last fall, the State Department took the position that to release the names of foreign Government officials involved would harm our international relations. Indeed, in December, Lockheed's lawyer, former Secretary of State William P. Rogers, prevailed upon Henry A. Kissinger to persuade the Federal District Court to prohibit the Securities and Exchange Commission from disclosing the names.

Fortunately, the court order could not bind Senator Frank Church's Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, which in early February courageously exposed Lockheed's large-scale bribery. Unfortunately it did not require Lockheed executives to disclose the names of implicated Japanese Government officials but only identified private middlemen. Particularly in questioning by Senator Charles Percy, the subcommittee took elaborate precautions not to identify these officials.

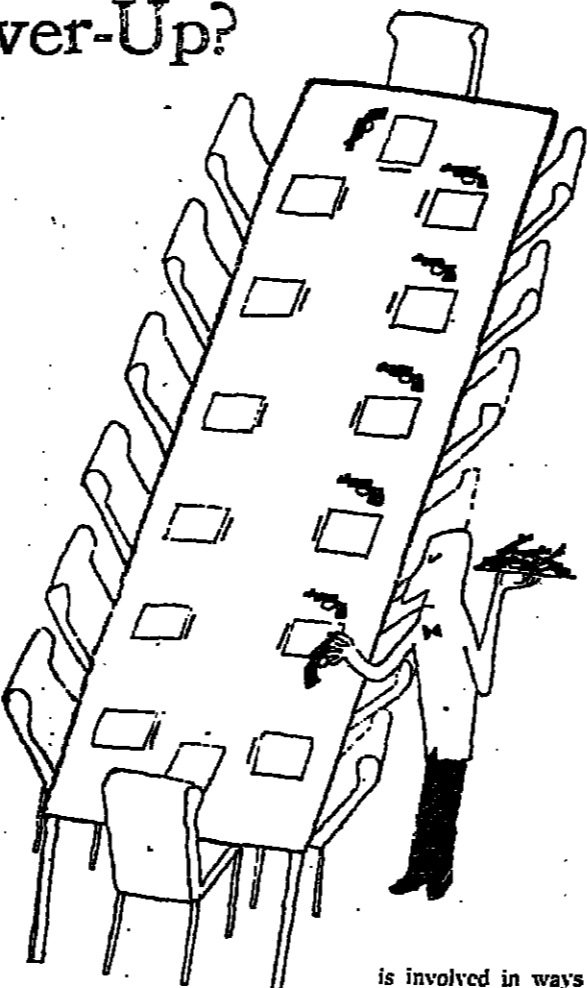
The subcommittee's disclosure created an uproar in Japan and an unprecedented national demand, formally endorsed by the Parliament and by Prime Minister Takeo Miki, that the United States turn over all relevant information, including the names of Japanese officials. For a few days Mr. Kissinger persisted in the position that to do so would harm our relations with Japan. The fact, however, was that our refusal to make the data available was actually doing great harm to relations with Japan. Moreover, the subcommittee was threatening to subpoena the names from Lockheed, an action it finally took last Thursday.

Under these pressures, after a period of waffling, the State Department switched to a second line of defense. Of course, we would turn over the names, Deputy Secretary of State Robert S. Ingersoll told Senator William Proxmire's Banking Committee, but only after the S.E.C. had completed its investigation. This would take at least six months, he informed an infuriated Mr. Proxmire.

This new line proved so provocative to Japanese public opinion that the State Department was forced to soften it immediately and offer a third rationalization for foot-dragging.

We are prepared to share the names with Japan on a confidential basis, President Ford wrote Prime Minister Miki, but only under conditions guaranteeing not only that there would be no interference with the S.E.C. investigation but also that there would be no unfair damage to the reputations of the officials involved.

Arrangements recently concluded with Japan's Justice Department provide that Japanese law-enforcement agencies will not be permitted to disclose the names of any officials unless



is involved in ways that our Government is desperately trying to suppress. The second is that Lockheed funds may have been laundered in Japan and secretly funneled into Richard M. Nixon's 1972 campaign fund in return for our ex-President's pressure upon Japan to buy Lockheed.

These very strict conditions, which would prevent the Japanese Parliament from using the information for its own investigation, have enraged broad segments of Japanese opinion. In view of the Japanese Government's dismal record in pursuing the legal responsibility of high officials implicated in previous scandals, the Japanese people are understandably skeptical that the names of any high officials bribed by Lockheed will be made public in the near future, if at all.

Moreover, many have asked, should the United States try to tell the Japanese people how they ought to use information essential to the cleansing of their own political process? Is it for us to determine how Japan should weigh the conflicting claims, on the one hand, of the need of the Parliament and the people to avoid a cover-up and, on the other, the need to protect Japanese officials from unfair publicity?

In the background, of course, lurks United States concern that the Lockheed case if mishandled might rock our most important ally's Government out of office and confront Japanese democracy with its first great postwar crisis.

Yet our own Government's behavior seems inexplicably to be compounding the risk by increasing popular pressure upon the ruling party.

In Japan the suspicion is growing that the United States has more at stake than meets the eye. Two hypotheses have emerged. One is that the Central Intelligence Agency

Nixon on His Knees

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Nixon-hatred, that most profitable of media exploitations, reaches a crescendo this week with (1) the glorification on film of reporters-turned-mindreaders Woodward and Bernstein, and (2) the publication of their latest journalistic work, which purports to be an account of the fallen President's last days in the White House.

What motivates such outpourings of vitriol? "We had to make a lot of it up, but there's two million bucks in it," said one of the writers. (Actually, I doubt whether either of them said that, but somebody once told me that he overheard somebody else say that Woodward said something remotely like that at a party, which—by the way—Post-Newsweek reportorial standards—means it can be turned into direct quotation and be accepted as true.)

More important, why is there such a ready market for even the most specious guesswork that Richard Nixon was a drunken, carpet-pounding maniac toward the end of his term?

The answer is the need of many people to cover up their guilt feelings. Now that the nation has learned that the power-abuses of the Kennedy-Johnson era were greater both in scope and intensity than even the worst excesses of the Nixon years—and now that there is evidence that the Democratic National Committee knew of plans for the Watergate break-in six weeks in advance—there is a requirement for a heavy dose of reassurance that it was right to strike Nixon down. To anesthetize their consciences they have to keep telling each other that he was Evil Incarnate. They have to insist he was dangerously demented.

Consider the moment that the Post-Newsweek set believes proves beyond doubt that President Nixon had gone bananas. In the small Lincoln sitting room, alone with Henry Kissinger, the embattled President is reported to have said: "Henry, you are not a very orthodox Jew, and I am not an orthodox Quaker, but we need to pray." And then, according to this report, "Nixon got-down on his knees. Kissinger felt he had no alternative but to kneel down, too."

How square. How cloyingly pious. How insufferably un-Georgetown. Can you imagine any person in his right mind, the target of more intense and extended abuse than any American in this century, turning to prayer?

And worst of all—to actually fall to one's knees? That's a bit thick, isn't it? You won't find Katharine Graham, or J.F.K.'s Ben Bradlee, or Woodward and Bernstein, getting down on their knees to pray—they're not religious fanatics. To get down on your knees when your world is coming apart

must be a mark of mental instability. Perhaps that incident never happened, but was one of those dramatic moments put in to hypo sales: in that case, Henry Kissinger is the innocent victim of false attribution. Perhaps Larry Eagleburger, the Kissinger aide who is made to appear the main source, is telling the truth when he insists he was present the only time his boss talked to Woodward and Bernstein, and neither he nor his boss ever said one word to them about that.

And yet I hope that the Nixon-on-his-knees episode—reported third-hand, and distorted to fit the authors' bestselling thesis—has some basis in truth. Even the ending: "Kissinger thought he had finished. But the President did not rise. He was weeping..."

Fretty nutty, huh? Obviously the man in tears was bookers: Strong men who weep are "round the bend, and in no mental shape to be in positions of power. What we need in the Oval Office are men of real plastic, with

ESSAY

ice water in their veins, who will never shed a tear under any circumstances—cool men, preferably agnostic, who would never embarrass associates by leaving them "no alternative" but to pray.

Post-Newsweek writers and editors have every right to revile a show of reverence and claim it as proof that Richard Nixon was nuts. If they were to present it—as Irving Stone does—as "fictionalized biography" that would be honest. But what is proper for a dramatist is a rip-off for a journalist.

Who is really sick in this situation? Is it the writers squeezing their last few million dollars out of Watergate, who make a mockery of historical reporting by putting quotation marks around remarks that their secondary sources never heard spoken?

Is it the reader or viewer, uncomfortable with the mounting evidence that a moral double standard kissed one Presidency and killed another, who desperately seeks a fix in film and print to get those hatred-juices flowing?

Or was it the imperfect man who was President, trusting in the decency and discretion of his closest adviser, who fell to his knees and humbled himself before God—and, tears in his eyes, cried out for some answer to why he could not be allowed to fulfill his dream of being the world's peacemaker?

In judging that man at that moment as worthy only of jeers and snickers, the profiteers of Watergate—and all those addicts who crave a loving spoonful of fresh hatred—judge themselves.

Quality and Equality

By Jaroslav Pelikan

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—"This university is an equal opportunity employer"—such an assurance appears in the advertisements and announcements with which we now solicit nominations and applications for faculty positions.

But despite some stellar appointments that we have been able to make, the results of our search too often prove to be a disappointment to ourselves and to anyone who truly believes in the principle of equal opportunity; for when we apply our usual standards of scholarly quality, we may end up with a list that includes no candidates at all from minority groups. This is not true in every instance, nor in every discipline.

But in many areas of the humanities and social sciences and in most areas of the natural sciences, there will often be few if any names that can stand up under such scrutiny. Quality versus equality: Must we choose?

There are those who insist that we must and that our choice must, for the sake of equal opportunity, temporarily compromise the requirement of academic excellence. After all, one has to begin somewhere to break the vicious circle of injustice, and a reduction in the scholarly demands for faculty appointments, at least for a while, is a form of reparation for the sins of the past and a declaration of moral intent for the future.

Eventually, so it is hoped, an academic "operation bootstrap" of this kind will also raise standards. Besides, the venerated criteria of academic performance and scientific achievement are themselves culturally determined or even tinged with implicitly racist presuppositions.

For all of their superficial persuasiveness, it is such arguments as these that turn out to be racist in their presuppositions, implying as they do that members of racial minorities should not be required (or cannot be expected) to live up to the same definitions of superiority in scholarship that apply to others.

This is a slur that no one who is pledged to equal opportunity can countenance. It is also an utterly self-defeating strategy, for it debases the

currency in the very process of passing it around. No responsible university can embark on such a policy of quotas or reverse discrimination.

Nor ought the sanctions of the Federal Government be used to impose equality at the cost of quality. On the other hand, if the object of affirmative action is to be the achievement of genuine equality of opportunity, there is one strategy that can move us toward the intended result. We must do something to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the available pool of candidates for academic positions. But that requires a gestation period that cannot be foreshortened by all the good will and all the bureaucratic pressure in the world.

If the university is to be an equal-opportunity employer, we need to make graduate study available to an increasing number of applicants from minority groups. The promise of equality in faculty appointments will remain a cruel hoax until all the various disciplines of the graduate school are able to recruit and to retain such applicants. There is a dismaying shortage of college seniors from minority groups applying to graduate school. Like upwardly mobile generations before them, they are choosing law and medicine rather than research and teaching.

But there is also dismayingly little being done to make research and teaching a more attractive option to the very best among these young people. I am gratified that the programs of minority recruitment in various graduate schools, including ours, have been moderately successful.

What we do on our own, however, needs the support, moral and financial, of those who share our conviction that quality is ultimately the only reliable path to equality. Private philanthropy and public policy have an opportunity here to achieve a great deal for a relatively small investment.

No, we do not have to choose between quality and equality, but we do have to choose a course of action that will be rigorous in its standards precisely because of its commitment to the goal of achieving, at long last, liberty and justice for all.

Jaroslav Pelikan is dean of the Yale University Graduate School.

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Transport Workers Union Was Born and Achieved Its Maturity on the City's Subway and Bus System

By DAMON STETSON

They are motormen and conductors, bus drivers and mechanics, maintenance men and changemakers, inspectors and porters. They are the city's bus and subway workers.

Their average salary is \$13,700, and with overtime and allowances, \$16,541. They used to be predominantly Irish, but now more than half of them are black or Hispanic.

They are the 32,000 members of Local 100 of the Transport Workers Union who are currently engaged in crucial negotiations for a new contract with the Transit Authority to replace the one expiring at midnight Wednesday.

The union, which has a history of militancy, also has a traditional policy of "no contract, no work." With the deadline close at hand and no solution as yet of the important money issue, Matthew Guinan, the stocky, low-key president of the T.W.U., says there is no disposition to relax this long-established policy, but he remains hopeful of a settlement.

1934 Conference
It was in the Depression days of the 1930's that the union had its beginnings. Bus and subway and streetcar workers were putting in weeks of 70 to 84 hours. Blacks were given only the most menial jobs.

The late Michael J. Quill, a ticket agent (Pass No. 3355) and six friends met in a Columbus Circle cafeteria in April 1934 and talked and planned and laid the ground-work for a program in the transit field to beat what they called "the misery, the labor spies, the blacklists, the firings, the yellow-dog contracts, the discrimination."

By July 1935 the young T.W.U. was strong enough to test its muscles in what became known as the "squeeze" strike against the I.R.T. Six car cleaners—all T.W.U. members—refused to speed up the cleaning of windows by using 14-inch squeegees instead of 10-inch ones. The men were discharged, but a two-day strike resulted in their reinstatement.

To this day the union continues to battle to preserve jobs, improve work procedures and hold on to gains in working conditions that it has fought for. In the current round of bargaining, in which the Authority has been seeking changes in work rules that would increase efficiency, Mr. Guinan has repeatedly emphasized that "there's no way transit workers are going to give up what they've striven for."

There was another critical front in the early years of the union. It was a sit-in in a BMT powerhouse in January 1937 that again rallied member support throughout the system. By the end of the year the union had bargaining contracts for 33,000 workers. From there the union went on to organize transport workers throughout the country, airline employees from stewardesses and stewards to skycaps, cargo handlers and flight dispatchers, and even maintenance workers at Columbia University.

But Local 100, headed by Ellis Van Riper, who began as a 33-cent-an-hour ash-gang worker at a transit powerhouse, continues to be the base for the international union that has an overall membership of 150,000.

The local itself now claims a total membership of 40,000, including workers on private lines as well as at the Transit Authority and its subsidiary Manhattan and Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority.

Over the years, Mr. Quill used his acid Irish tongue as a weapon and often in flamboyant fashion, made threats in negotiations that caused mayors to quake, public authorities to tremble and populations of cities—New York City in particular—to shudder at the thought of walking to work. However, more often than not, Mr. Quill, more bluster than bite, worked out a settlement.

There was a city-shaking exception. It came at 5 A.M. on New Year's day 1966, when Mr. Quill called out his New York subway and bus workers and paralyzed the city's economic and social life for 12 chaotic days. That was a strike to remember, and almost every one does.

As Mr. Quill, Mr. Guinan and other leaders of the union were about to be taken to jail for violating the state law against public-employee strikes, Mr. Quill thundered in words that have gone down in New York's transit history. "The judge can drop dead in his black robes and we would not call off the dogs."

Mr. Guinan, who became president of the T.W.U. after Mr. Quill's death in 1966, is as Irish as Mr. Quill, but he has chosen to walk quietly but nonetheless firmly. He prefers to talk of solutions rather than threats, but in the clutch he is tough. Yet his adversaries call him a reasonable man.

In the current negotiations Mr. Guinan feels that he and Mr. Van Riper have the full support of the big Local 100 membership—as was evident at yesterday's rally. There have been attempts in the past to split the union along racial lines, but a group of rank-and-file members who were openly active several years ago have quieted down and their leader has retired.

In last December's Local 100 election there was no opposition to the leadership of Mr. Van Riper and his fellow officers.

Both in the international and in the local, officials point out, the black and Hispanic membership is reflected in Roosevelt black is secretary of the international, Faulding, another recording secretary. Many of the middle officials are black. Mr. Guinan, who clear his absolutism to obtain economic improve members, was asking day if he would go along with increase, as state recently agreed to do. "They don't have we have," he says, "we're looking for shake."

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7:40 am N	10:04 am	NONSTOP
8:00 am L	10:25 am	NONSTOP
10:20 am L	12:34 pm	NONSTOP
10:38 am N	12:49 pm	NONSTOP
1:00 pm N	4:00 pm	One-stop
1:40 pm L	3:59 pm	NONSTOP
1:50 pm K ¹	4:09 pm	NONSTOP
4:50 pm N	7:02 pm	NONSTOP
5:00 pm L	7:03 pm	NONSTOP
5:10 pm K	7:19 pm	NONSTOP
7:05 pm K	9:28 pm	NONSTOP
8:41 pm N	11:33 pm	One-stop
9:00 pm K	11:09 pm	NONSTOP ^o
9:25 pm L	11:28 pm	NONSTOP ^o
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Boyer, Unflatter
News Summ



...s and staff members at WMCA, where she founded Call for Action, the first broadcast help service in the country, in 1963

Free 'Action' Services a Help To Consumers—Well, to Some

By FRANCES CERRA After you've complained to the manager, written to the chairman of the board, contacted the Better Business Bureau, made carbons of your letter and sent them to the attorney general, the local consumer affairs department, Ralph Nader and President Ford's consumer adviser—after you've done all these things and still your problem is unresolved, where can you turn? Each week, more than 6,000 New Yorkers turn to one of the television or radio help centers or newspaper "action" columns operated in or around New York City.

Interviews with the people who run seven of the largest media-connected help services in the area, as well as with business and government officials who deal with the services, indicated that if the problems stem from red tape or a computer mix-up, they are likely to be solved. Any of the services can probably get action on a delayed Social Security check, for example. But the interviews also showed that some of the help centers are so understaffed that they rarely give personal attention to complaints, never mediate disputes and rarely follow up to see if a complainant has been satisfied. Despite their blanket invitations to the public to present them with any kind of complaint, these operations steer clear of such problems as whether a home improvement contractor did indeed botch that

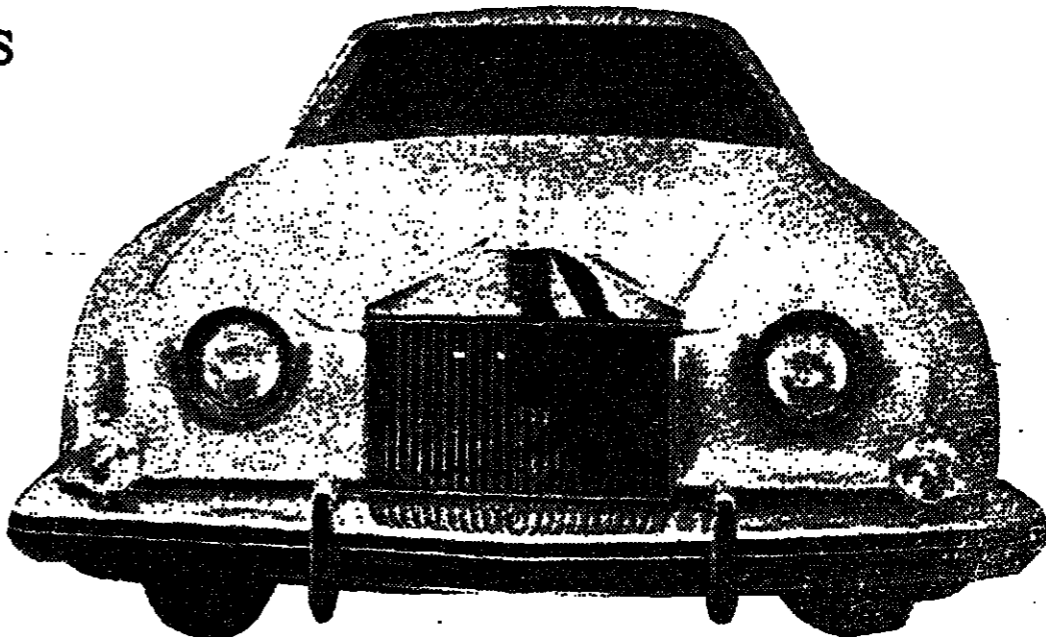
Continued on Page 57, Column 1

Table with 7 columns: Name, Number of complaints per week, Access, Staff size, Type of staff, Routine method of handling complaints, Personal follow-up. Rows include WABC-TV Eyewitness News Help Center, WNEW-TV 'Action reporter' Chris Jones, Daily News action line, WNBC-TV Action 4, Channel 13 Help Center, L.I. Press 'Help!' column, and WMCA Call for Action.

Rolls-Royce, Unflattered by Imitation, Sues

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN Promoters say it fulfills a car owner's inner desire of "European" luxury at a fraction of the price. Contractors say it is a disgusting and pretentious attempt to capitalize on a name of established prestige. Nearly everyone agrees that it is hard to tell the difference between the stainless steel radiator grill and "lady" hood ornament on a Rolls-Royce from those on a so-called "customizing" kit put out by a Miami manufacturer. It, sold by Custom Cloud Motors, Inc., for about \$7,000, contains a grill, a hood ornament, tail lights and fender and hood parts that attach to late 1960s Chevrolet Monte Carlo, a car that sells for \$10,000 to \$17,000.

and the other "Custom-CC-Cloud." Even the use of the word "Cloud" is reminiscent of "Silver Cloud," one of Rolls-Royce's most popular former models. "What they took was everything but the words 'Rolls-Royce' themselves," said Ronald J. Lehrman, a lawyer who took the company's case to court. Rolls-Royce charged that copycat kit makers had infringed on trademarks for its grill, hood ornament and insignia. In support of the claim, it said a survey of 100 people shown a picture of the "Custom Cloud" found 65 who called it a Rolls. Preliminary Injunction In Federal Court here last week, Judge Thomas P. Griesa agreed "without hesitation" and issued a preliminary injunction barring Custom Cloud from manufacturing and marketing look-alikes of the trademarked items pending a trial on the Rolls-Royce lawsuit. The judge declared: "This is an obvious case where the promoters of a new product are attempting to deceptively capitalize upon the well-established reputation of another party, built up over long years of dealings with the public and based upon a large expenditure of money and effort both in the production of their product and in advertising."



A Chevrolet Monte Carlo altered with a customizing kit to look like a Rolls-Royce

Entertains Visitor in Land

...Thilis boarded New York... serve had die... two families... typical of the... hat come out... area the last... month under... Committee of

News Summary and Index

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International Hopes for an early cease-fire in the Lebanese civil war faded after the failure of meetings yesterday in Damascus between President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and Kamal Jumblat, the pivotal figure in the leftist-Muslim alliance in Lebanon. Leftist forces, who believe that they have the military advantage, increased their pressure on two fronts, provoking sharp fighting. [Page 1, Column 1.] National Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation burglarized the New York City offices of the Socialist Workers Party and its affiliated organizations at least 92 times from 1960 to 1966, according to F.B.I. reports that were obtained by the party in a long-running civil suit against the Government. The reports contradict an assertion by the Justice Department that the party had never been the object of burglaries by Federal agents. [1:1-2.] Peter Camejo, the Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, said that New York City officials "provided police protection for the Federal Bureau of Investigation's 'second-story men' in burglarizing his Trotskyite party's headquarters from 1960 to 1966. [1:3.] Jimmy Carter appears to have obtained extraordinarily broad and diverse support from Democrats all over the country through his primary victories, according to a national poll by The New York Times and CBS News. The poll also tends to dispel doubts, at least in terms of the constituency Mr. Carter attracts and how they perceive him, that he is not in the mainstream of the party and to counter claims by his rivals that he cannot be elected. [1:4.] Metropolitan More than 4,000 employees of the City Transit Authority voted to strike Thursday morning if they did not obtain a satisfactory contract. They voted unanimously for a resolution empowering the officers of the Transport Workers Union to invoke the union's no-contract, no-work policy. This step is traditional with the union on the Sunday preceding the expiration of its contract. [1:8.] When combined with Social Security benefits, pension plans for New York City and New York State employees provide many re-

tires with a net income after taxes that is greater than their income in their last work year, according to a study of public employee pensions by the Twentieth Century Fund. The study says that "more net income for not working than for working is not a policy that can endure for long" when taxpayers learn about it. The study proposes changes that would integrate government pensions and Social Security benefits so that the combined benefits could equal but not exceed a final year's take-home pay. It also recommends that all state and city employees be required to belong to the Social Security System and that withdrawals of public employees from the system be barred. [1:6-7.] Mayor Beame will join Governor Carey in Albany today in a last-ditch round of negotiations with legislators and their leaders to dissuade them from overriding Mr. Carey's veto of the Stavisky bill. The bill would require the city to continue spend the same proportion of its expense budget on the schools as it did over the three years preceding the fiscal crisis. The Legislature is under strong pressure by parents and teachers to override the measure. Efforts by the city's political leaders and fiscal officials to get a compromise measure failed. [1:5.] In the first two years of the state's tougher narcotics law, which was directed mainly at drug traffickers, 891 persons were sentenced to prison terms, but only 31 received the maximum penalty of 15 years to life. Of those convicted of the most serious crimes—Class A felony counts—880 received the mandatory minimum prison terms of one year or six years. State records show that the longest terms, 15 years or more, were given to what seemed to be minor drug dealers, not the major traffickers. [1:6-7.] Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, declaring himself in an interview to be the most urban-oriented of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for President, proposed a series of Federal programs to ease New York City's financial burdens and stem urban blight. Mr. Udall, who had campaigned in Congress for Federal aid to New York, said, "It's simply critical that New York not go down the drain." The interview is the first of a series with the three candidates in the New York Presidential primary who have delegates running in almost all of the 39 Congressional districts. [1:2-3.]

The Other News

International French university students assault reforms. Page 2 1,000 Basque priests support workers. Page 3 Israel departs 2 West Bank candidates. Page 3 German bias against black G.I.'s persists. Page 6 Egypt bids Arabs send force to Lebanon. Page 6 Portuguese armed forces plan new role. Page 7 Peiking reports finding ancient code of law. Page 8 Freed American tells of torture in Argentina. Page 9 Argentine junta names 8-man Cabinet. Page 9 Ulster deadlock embitters Protestants. Page 10 Kissinger warnings seen as tactical moves. Page 12 Mansfield is wary of U.S. Africa stand. Page 13 Government and Politics State primary leaves Democrats leaderless. Page 21 Reagan's Carolina victory laid to TV speech. Page 22 Reagan is speaker at G.O.P. dinner in Virginia. Page 22 Jackson sets fast pace in campaign here. Page 24 Udall says he would be Carter running mate. Page 25 General Democrats raise funds at a "circus sideshow." Page 18 Lawsuit challenges Rolls-Royce imitation. Page 31 Fairfield entertains 10,000th foreign visitor. Page 31 "Action" services a help to some consumers. Page 31 Metropolitan Briefs. Page 33 Community pressure on prostitution grows. Page 33 New Lincoln hospital is opened in Bronx. Page 33 Brooklyn G.O.P. chief to fight conflicts decree. Page 33 Industry and Labor Transport union here has grown, changed. Page 30 Health and Science Device promises cheap energy from water. Page 32

Quotation of the Day

"It was a great season and we had a lot of fun." —Kerry Hadzava, a student, on the Rutgers basketball team's first loss of the year. [1:7.] Religion Cardinal Cooke addresses Masons' group. Page 31 Amusements and the Arts Book on Seven Sister colleges reviewed. Page 27 "Medal of Honor" relives Vietnam trauma. Page 35 Newark's Symphony Hall reopens with opera. Page 36 Caballé and Pavarotti excel in "Böhème." Page 36 Second concert given by Jazz Ensemble. Page 35 Arts research center sets benefit. Page 36 Emmylou Harris sings at the Beacon. Page 36 Richard Stilwell—part of special bread. Page 38 Two share first place in Met Opera auditions. Page 38 Book series weaving a tapestry of states. Page 38 Seton Hall radio station wins a Peabody. Page 58 Scall fears loss of news perspective. Page 59 Going Out Guide Page 38 About New York Page 58 Family/Style Blue-collar women—Pioneers in Detroit. Page 34 They wear their art on their shirts. Page 34 De Gustibus: Broccoli di rape issue. Page 34 Obituaries Spencer B. Eddy, public service, racing aide. Page 32 Richard Arlen, star of first Oscar film. Page 32 Business and Financial U.S. pressing drive against company bribery. Page 45 Analysts favor trucking industry's outlook. Page 45 Price strength displayed by bond market. Page 45 Durable goods' resurgence benefits Sears. Page 45 Personal Finance: Expenses for travel. Page 45 Arab part of U.S. oil imports has grown. Page 45

Cooke Gives Speech, First by a Cardinal, To a Masons' Group

Terence Cardinal Cooke, the first Roman Catholic prelate of that rank to address a major assembly of Masons, said yesterday that his appearance before some 3,000 members of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was a "joyful event" on the "road of friendship" between the Roman Catholic Church and the Masonic fraternity. The Cardinal was the principal speaker at the 31st annual "dedication breakfast" of New York State Masons in the New York Hilton Hotel. In his formal talk, Cardinal Cooke "lamented" past estrangements between "our ancestors" and "some clerics." "Whatever happened in the past," he said, "should not stand between us and the future." The Cardinal was referring to a series of papal condemnations of the Masonic order that began in 1738 when Pope Clement XII labeled Masons both atheistic and anti-Catholic. It was not until 1968 that the Vatican discarded the ancient decrees under which Roman Catholics were excommunicated for becoming Masons, although the fraternal order never prohibited Catholics from applying for membership. A move to re-evaluate the church's position on Freemasonry began during the Second Vatican Council, which ended in 1965. Today, many Roman Catholics are affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. Before breakfast at the hotel, the Masons attended early services at St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Park Avenue and 50th Street, the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at 55th Street and the Conservative Synagogue, Second Avenue and 55th Street. After worship, the three congregations joined in a procession to the New York Hilton.

CORRECTION

An article about mock arbitration at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in The New York Times last Thursday stated that Otto Preminger had consumed three martinis. He did not drink any liquor.

Experts Dispute Contention That Device Can Extract Cheap Energy From Water

By ROBERT LINDSEY

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, March 28—A machine that its developers contend can extract cheap energy from water has been tested here and has touched off a flurry of speculation on Wall Street, a Federal investigation of possible stock manipulation, and virtually unanimous skepticism from scientists who say the machine cannot do what its inventors say it can.

Its inventors say the device separates tap water, in a continuous, self-sustaining reaction with virtually no outside energy, into its two component parts—oxygen and hydrogen, a fuel that can be used to heat homes or power automobiles without pollution.

Scientists who were questioned say such a machine is theoretically impossible, but developers insist recent tests have shown its feasibility. Rumors of the invention have caused wild trading in the stock of one company associated with the device, as well as an investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Last week, officials of two commercial testing laboratories here said that in preliminary reports, they had examined and tested the device and that, as the inventors contend, it produced combustible hydrogen as well as oxygen from water, for periods of 19 and 30 minutes.

Yesterday, a reporter who visited the water supply system from the municipal supply system here, was piped into the prototype, a stainless steel box somewhat larger than a big trunk. A few knobs were turned, and a jet of flaming gas shot out of a tube and kept burning until the machine was turned off about 15 minutes later.

It was impossible to determine if flammable gas or other energy sources had been concealed in the box, or whether the demonstration was a hoax in any other way. However, Sam Leach, the machine's 61-year-old inventor, said that except for electricity necessary to initiate the process, the energy from the reaction had come from the water itself.

Specialists Skeptical "The water is being split into hydrogen and oxygen," he asserted. "The reaction is self-sustaining."

When the few details known about the process were explained to a half dozen of the country's leading specialists in hydrogen energy technology, everyone said the device could not operate as the inventors contended. Several called it a fraud.

The dream of liberating the energy of hydrogen in every drop of water has excited scientists for at least a century and has accelerated in the last three years. A discovery of a cheap hydrogen-oxygen separation system would obviously have enormous impact on world economics, industry, and the balance of power.

It has long been known that hydrogen and oxygen can be split by applying great amounts of energy. High school chemistry students observed the process in electrolysis, in which an electric current passes through water containing a salt or alkali and separates oxygen and hydrogen.

Nuclear reactors have also been used to do the job. Every method requires the use of far

more energy to obtain hydrogen than that derived from it.

Mr. Leach, a well-to-do, reclusive Southern California inventor who says he has more than 70 patents, accused other researchers of "tunnel vision" in failing to apply generally known principles to the problem that he says he has solved.

"As described to me, the system violates the principles of thermodynamics," said Dr. Bernard M. Abraham of the Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Ill. "You can't get something for nothing; there's no way they can do it."

"You can't get anymore energy out of it than you put into it," said Dr. R. H. Weatford, a physical chemist in the General Electric Company's research and development center at Schenectady, N.Y. "I'd be very cautious about it; some trick is being used."

Scientists were expected "Sure, they've got a magic machine—they put something in it called 'dreamium,'" scoffed a scientist at the California Institute of Technology.

"We expect them to say we can't do it," said Morris Arkin, who founded and then headed the national Budget Rent-A-Car Company, and who with his family owns rights to the technology for all applications except housing. "But they're wrong, and we'll prove it."

The researchers who were interviewed said there were several ways to stage a demonstration that seemed to prove that the energy was being converted into combustible fuel—for instance, concealing a hidden source of energy within the machine, perhaps a hidden battery or electric lines, or using one of several kinds of metals that could be liberated of inherent hydrogen and oxygen in a relatively short time until exhausted.

However, a spokesman for the two laboratories that checked the machine, the Smith-Emery Company of Los Angeles and the Approved Engineering Test Laboratories of Encino, Calif., said the machine had been disassembled and reassembled in front of their observers and no source of hidden energy had been found.

"I could find no evidence of hanky-panky," said Gordon Walker, who directed the test for Smith-Emery.

Rumors that a machine had been invented that might provide an almost inexhaustible amount of cheap energy have circulated in the financial community since last summer. They have caused extensive speculation and volatile ups and downs in the price of stock of the Presley Companies, a Newport Beach, Calif., homebuilding concern that has been hit hard by the national slump in construction.

The value of its stock has soared from about \$2 last summer to 20% on the American Stock Exchange, until the Securities and Exchange Commission suspended trading on Thursday until April 3.

According to government informants, the commission is investigating dealing in this stock, alleged failure to disclose certain information about the project, and other possible violations of Federal securities laws. An S.B.C. investigator told a reporter today, "You'll be hearing more about this from us."

According to Mr. Leach, hy-

drogen and oxygen are separated in the machine by a process that uses two stainless steel chambers. Each contains a granular metal called a reactant, not otherwise identified. The reactant acts much like a sponge to absorb oxygen.

Started by Electricity To start the process, a small electric charge is said to be applied to heat the reactant and vaporize a flow of water into steam. The steam is said to pass over the heated reactant in one chamber, and the reactant grabs, or "sequesters," the oxygen while letting hydrogen pass through for any intended use.

At some point, the reactant "sponges" becomes filled with oxygen, Mr. Leach said, and it has to be emptied for the next cycle.

This is done, he continued, by heating the chamber in such a way that the oxygen is removed, and the reactant is regenerated. The hydrogen-producing reaction is said to take place at about 850 to 900 degrees Fahrenheit, and the oxygen-releasing reaction at 1,000 to 1,200 degrees.

According to Mr. Leach, the energy used to remove the oxygen in the second step is heat generated during the oxygen-steam reaction in the first step in the adjacent chamber. This heat is also used to provide additional steam, he said.

The two-step process—first removing the oxygen, then exhausting it from the saturated reactor—is said to continue indefinitely, as long as more water is added, according to Mr. Leach.

He said he had run his prototype machine, the fourth since the development began, a maximum of two hours, and contended that the limit was not in the fundamental process but in the equipment. Despite the doubts of other scientists, who say they do not see where he could obtain energy for the oxygen-purging stage, Mr. Leach said no more energy was needed, and that the metal reactant was not consumed, eroded or damaged in the process.

Details Not Explained Mr. Leach will not disclose the specific developments he learned in order to make the reaction work. However, an aide said that patents on the procedure and equipment had been applied for in 86 countries and that at least one would probably disclose details about May 1.

"It's an exothermic reaction that is self-sustaining," Mr. Leach said. "The scientists [who doubt the development] are well aware of it. I did the mathematical modeling, and after two years, before I had worked on any piece of equipment, I knew the inventing was over."

"These are all commonly known; what I've done is bring some things together that other people hadn't thought about doing," he said. "The important thing is we provided an environment for these reactions to occur, the timing and so forth. I know why they're saying 'it can't work, but they're missing something; thermodynamicists follow certain things blindly, like tunnel vision.'"

"There'll be additional tests," Mr. Leach said, "to certify that we are in fact splitting water, but I have no doubt at all that we have done it."

MAGAZINE REPORTS 1975 HEARST MOVES

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 (AP)—Patricia Hearst had left William and Emily Harris, "soldiers" in the self-styled "Symbionese Liberation Army," plan to flee to the East Coast in the weeks before Miss Hearst's arrest, according to Rolling Stone magazine.

In a copyright article, the magazine reports that Miss Hearst, convicted a week ago of bank robbery, was preparing with Stephen F. Soliah, traveling first to Oregon and then to Boston, where they planned to work as community organizers.

The journey, according to the authors, David Weir and Howard Kohn, was to have begun by Oct. 1, 1975. Miss Soliah was arrested here on Sept. 18.

The article is in an issue of the magazine originally scheduled for release on Thursday. However, the editors said they intended to withhold its publication until the jury in Mr. Soliah's bank robbery trial in Sacramento is sequestered.

Mr. Soliah, 27 years old, is accused of a holdup April 21, 1975, at a Crocker National Bank branch in a Sacramento suburb. Jury selection resumes Tuesday.

A portion of the Rolling Stone article was made available to The Associated Press by the magazine's editors. The authors did not disclose their sources.

REDWOOD CITY, Calif., March 28 (AP)—Patrick Beards will make a quick trip to Los Angeles tomorrow for arraignment on state charges of kidnapping, robbery and assault, a source close to the family said today. Federal marshals said she would be returned the same day to her San Mateo County jail cell 25 miles south of here.

State Aide Says City May Err on Revenue

The state fiscal expert monitoring the city's three-year budget-balancing plan reported yesterday that his office believed that the city's latest revenue forecast might be overstated by as much as \$129 million.

In an audit report, Sidney Schwartz, the special state deputy comptroller, said his staff projected that state and Federal aid in the current fiscal year could be as much as \$100 million below the city's estimates. Income from real estate taxes might be \$29 million below city predictions, he said.

Mr. Schwartz said these variations between his staff's figures and those of the city Budget Director were the "not unreasonable" result of the different methods each office used in calculating revenues.

He expressed hope that a closer joint examination of each set of figures would resolve the "disagreements" by May 1 to keep the city's three-year budget deficit from exceeding the \$1.02 billion Mayor Beame disclosed last Thursday.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS URGE 'RIGHT TO FOOD'

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—Declaring hunger "no longer acceptable," 27 Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish and Orthodox religious leaders called on Congress today to establish "the right to food" as a basic element of American policy and action.

The appeal urged enactment of two separate but similar resolutions before Congress declaring that everyone in the United States and the world "has the right to food—the right to a nutritionally adequate diet—and that this right is henceforth to be recognized as a cornerstone of United States policy."

STUDY IS CRITICAL OF BOILER CHECKS

ALBANY, March 28—Ineffective supervision, wasteful staffing patterns and poor record-keeping continue to frustrate efforts by New York City's Buildings Department to improve its system of boiler inspections, according to an audit released today by the office of State Comptroller Arthur Levitt.

The findings were included in a followup of a 1972 audit of the department, which found its management and clerical systems in disarray, and produced 25 recommendations for improvements. Although this latest audit applies only to a part of or all of some of the 1972 recommendations, it noted the persistence of philosophical differences between city officials and state auditors on a number of other recommendations.

For example, the auditors recommend the raising of department revenues by charging a fee for re-inspections in addition to the annual fee for first inspections of the 100,000 boilers for which it is responsible.

"It is fundamental and derives from the right to life itself. Without the food to sustain life, that right is meaningless."

The "appeal to Congress" was the strongest statement by a broad spectrum of the American religious community since the nation's churches and synagogues turned against the war in Vietnam in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

The appeal urged enactment of two separate but similar resolutions before Congress declaring that everyone in the United States and the world "has the right to food—the right to a nutritionally adequate diet—and that this right is henceforth to be recognized as a cornerstone of United States policy."



Richard Arlen in 1961

SPENCER B. EDDY, A STATE AIDE, DIES

Ex-Public Service, Racing Commissioner Was 80

Spencer B. Eddy, a Saratoga Springs, N.Y., lawyer who served on the State Public Service Commission from 1945 to 1959 and the State Harness Racing Commission from 1959 to 1965, died yesterday at Saratoga Hospital. He was 80 years old.

Mr. Eddy was known to others on the Public Service Commission as the man to turn to for finding a way out of legal and administrative impasses. Two of his solutions became widely followed in other states: a plan for financing small telephone companies and the allowing of utility-employees pensions as operating expenses.

Born in Eddy's Corners in Saratoga County, Mr. Eddy graduated in 1918 from Union College, which he served later as a trustee and which gave him an honorary LL.D. in 1966.

In World War I he was an infantry captain in France; in World War II he rose to colonel, serving mostly on General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's staff in Australia, New Guinea and the Philippines.

His decorations included the Silver Star, the French Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Merit. He was the first man to receive New York State's Conspicuous Service Cross for service in both world wars.

Admitted to the New York bar in 1921, Mr. Eddy was counsel to the Saratoga Springs Authority and Saratoga Springs Commission from 1930 to 1940.

Since 1933, he had been a vice president and director of the Adirondack Trust Company in Saratoga Springs. He had been a trustee of the Albany Medical College and director of the Albany Medical Center Foundation, as well as president of the board of governors of Union University.

Surviving are his wife, the former Adelaide Matrazzo; a daughter, Mrs. William A. Robbins of New York, and two grandchildren.

The funeral will be at 11 A.M. tomorrow in Bethesda Episcopal Church, Saratoga Springs.

Albert A. DuPont, Lawyer, Led Queens County Bar Unit

Albert A. DuPont, senior partner in the law firm of Austin & DuPont of Mineola, L.I., and Jamaica, Queens, and a past president of the Queens County Bar Association, died Tuesday of a heart attack while on vacation in Inverrary, Fla. He was 72 years old and lived in Long Beach, L.I.

Mr. DuPont was a past president of the New York State Conference of Bar Association Presidents and a former vice president of the State Bar Association. He was on the panel of the American Arbitration Association and had acted as an arbitrator in disputes involving legal fees. He graduated from the Fordham Law School.

Surviving are his wife, Bette; 2 daughters, Andrea Federspiel and Marilyn; and a brother, a sister and 11 grandchildren.

MRS. EISENPREIS

Claire Günzberg-Silbermann Eisenpreis, mother of Alfred Eisenpreis, the city's Economic Development Administrator, died yesterday in Lenox Hill Hospital. She was 78 years old and lived at 231 East 76th Street.

Mrs. Eisenpreis was the widow of Col. Zigmund Eisenpreis, who served in the Austro-Hungarian Army.

A grandson also survives.

French and British to Meet Today on Concorde Future

PARIS, March 28 (Reuters)—Officials of the French and British Governments meet here tomorrow to discuss the future of the Concorde supersonic airliner, endangered by New York's refusal to grant it landing rights.

Richard Arlen, Actor, Dies; Star of First Oscar Film

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 28 (UPI)—Richard Arlen, a silent screen actor who made the transition to "talkies" and starred in "Wings" in 1927, the first motion picture to win an Academy Award, died here today at the age of 75.

A family spokesman said Mr. Arlen died at Riverside Hospital, where he had been hospitalized four weeks ago with emphysema.

He is survived by his wife, the former Margaret Kinsella; a daughter, Rose Marie, by his first wife; a son, Richard, by his second wife; two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

A prayer service for Mr. Arlen was scheduled for Tuesday night at Pierce Brothers Mortuary in Van Nuys. A funeral service will be held Wednesday morning at St. Cyril's Church in Encino.

Won Coveted Role By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

Five years after he had joined Paramount Pictures, the 26-year-old Richard Arlen won the coveted role of a young World War I aviator, which he had himself been, in "Wings" co-starring Clara Bow, Buddy Rogers and another young star, Gary Cooper.

While he was to make about 250 movies, the 1927 film, regarded as the last of the silent spectaculars about World War I, remained a high point of his career. In an era of fierce competitiveness among the Hollywood studios, the young actor made as many as five movies a year. In an interview several years ago, he recalled:

"It used to be that 15,000 fans would greet a star at the railroad station when he returned to Hollywood. Nowadays, the star's family doesn't even bother to meet him."

The former Van Mattingham, Mr. Arlen was born on Sept. 1, 1901, in Charlottesville, Va. Most of his childhood was

spent in St. Paul, where he attended St. Thomas College.

When he was 17 he went to Canada where he joined the Royal Canadian Flying Corps and became a pilot, but saw no combat. After the war, he was briefly a sports writer in Duluth, Minn., and later worked in the oil fields of Texas before going to Hollywood.

A story told about his entry into the movies, whether the creation of the Paramount publicity department or fact is unknown, is that while he was working as a messenger for a film laboratory he was struck by a studio car and taken to the studio hospital. After being released, he went to express appreciation for his treatment and was offered roles as a bit player.

Before he was picked for the role in "Wings" he had received billing in six films.

The New York Times reviewer, citing "amazing air stunts," went on to write: "This feature gives one an unforgettable idea of the existence of these daring fighters—how they were called upon at all hours of the day and night to soar into the skies and give battle to enemy planes."

4 Decades in Films In the year after "Wings," Mr. Arlen appeared in four movies, which gave an indication of his fast action, and fast-paced movies he was to appear in over the next four decades. His 1928 movies were "Feel My Pulse," "Ladies of the Mob," "Beggars of Life" and "Manhattan Cocktail."

His other movies included "Thunderbolt" (1929); "Only Saps Wood" (1930); "Come on Marines" (1934); "Mutiny in the Arctic" (1941); "Kansas Raiders" (1951); "Warlock" (1956) and "Port Utah" (1967), which is believed to have been his last film.

In the 1920's and 30's, his yearly salary was estimated at \$200,000 and he invested in a series of successful business ventures.

His interest in flying remained strong. Between the world wars, he was part owner of a flying service and in 1942 was a civilian liaison air safety expert with the Army Air Corps.

In May 1947 he appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities investigating Communist infiltration in the movie industry. He told the panel that "there are certain parties, parlor pinks or influences that we would be better off without in Hollywood and we are all aware of it."

He described these influences as "people who are dissatisfied with their progress, are frustrated and are opportunists." They were, he said, mainly screen writers.

In his later years, Mr. Arlen appeared in television roles and commercials.

Edwin Franden Dakin, 77, A Writer and Publicity Man

Edwin Franden Dakin, writer, editor and publicist, died Friday at his home in Covington, La. He was 77 years old.

Mr. Dakin was the author of "Mrs. Eddy: The Biography of a Vicious Mind," a controversial 1929 biography of Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science. With Edward R. Dewey, he wrote "Cycles: The Science of Prediction," about business cycles, in 1947.

He was associate editor of Commerce and Finance, a weekly, from 1922 to 1928. He was associate editor of Commerce and Finance. At Hill & Knowlton in the 1950's he developed and edited the magazine Plane Talk, produced the first issue of Steelways magazine and helped prepare the book, "Corporate Public Relations."

He served with the Washington University of St. Louis Air Ambulance Corps in France in World War I and graduated from the University in 1921.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Robert E. Scott, and a granddaughter.

Hilda Staufferback Burns, A Writer and Teacher, 53

Hilda Staufferback Burns, a former writer, teacher, magazine editor and publicist, died Saturday in Memorial Hospital. She was 53 years old and lived at 810 West 11th Street.

Mrs. Burns graduated from the University of Michigan and began in 1945 as a screen writer here for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, also writing magazine stories and articles. In 1947 she became an instructor in the Engle department of Columbia University.

In 1950 she became school and career editor of Seventeen magazine. She joined the J. Walter Thompson Company in 1961 as public-relations group head in charge of the Readers Digest account.

Surviving are her husband, Gerald, a lawyer; a son, Matthew; a daughter, Martha; her mother, Bessie B. Staufferback, and a brother.

JOHN B. WHALEN John B. Whalen, a partner in the law firm of Chadbourne, O'Neill, Thomson & Whalen of North Tarrytown, N.Y., formerly of New York, died yesterday at Phelps Memorial Hospital in North Tarrytown. He was 85 years old and lived in North Tarrytown.

Mr. Whalen, who had been village judge in Tarrytown 24 years, graduated from Yale in 1932 and the Fordham Law School in 1935.

Surviving are his wife, Gertrude; 5 sons, Dennis, John Jr., Michael, Patrick and Xavier; 5 daughters, Mrs. R. J. Naper, Mrs. Roger Forsythe, Mrs. William Grant, Suzanne and Christine; a sister, and 10 grandchildren.

DR. JEAN A. LUKE Dr. Jean A. Luke, a psychoanalyst and a faculty member of the New York Psychoanalytic Society and Institute for many years, died yesterday at her home, 10 East 70th Street.

Dr. Luke was a graduate of Barnard College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

Surviving are a brother, David L. Luke, and two sisters, Mrs. Charles C. Hillard and Mrs. H. Alfred Langben.

Deaths

BECKMAN—Anna, beloved wife of the late Joseph Beckman, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, 125th St., on March 28, 1976. She was 78 years old. Burial in Holy Cross Cemetery, Yonkers, N.Y.

BRENNAN—John J., beloved husband of the late Mary Brennan, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, 125th St., on March 28, 1976. He was 72 years old. Burial in Holy Cross Cemetery, Yonkers, N.Y.

BROWN—John J., beloved husband of the late Mary Brown, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, 125th St., on March 28, 1976. He was 75 years old. Burial in Holy Cross Cemetery, Yonkers, N.Y.

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stitution, and Opposition, Growing

AY SCHUMACH public pressure, he most important drive against prostitution continues to Manhattan and the city.

uraged," says P- oner Michael I. e I see a change e larger seg- e community s- out prostitution- nditions that le- out to their leg- executive director, York Civil Lib- uch favors legal- stitution and a of a red light- nities are putt- g legislators. Th- ch matters we- on the courts- legislators, to- he majority may

ss Crime' e Judge David- ves the courts- ht in the midd- ized drives in the last ten-

years. Those drives accom- plished very little except to attract prostitutes and pimps from other states.

This was evident last week at a meeting of midtown lead- ers, at which spokesmen for community groups joined with business executives and Sidney Baumgarten, assistant to Mayor Beame. It was the community leaders who spoke most forcefully about applying pressure on their legislators, singling out Assemblyman Richard N. Gottfried, Democrat-Liberal of Manhattan, who has so far been opposed to a bill by State Senator Manfred Ohrenstein, also Democrat-Liberal of Man- hattan, that would mandate in- creased sentences for prostitutes and enable the police to arrest pimps for loitering.

Meanwhile, all indications are that there is more prostitution than ever in the city. Along Eighth Avenue and side-streets, from Pennsylvania Station to Columbus Circle, more than a mile away, scantily clad prosti- tutes jostle for good sidewalk positions from which to call men or to be solicited by them. They have proliferated along Broadway, from Lincoln Center

to 96th street. They are busy in the vicinity of the best hotels on the East Side and along Lexington Avenue in the 20's. They accost motorists at stop- lights as well as pedestrians.

Where they work, sprout the massage parlors that are little more than brothels: the slot machine peep shows and porno book shops with their ties to organized crime, the nude live shows and bars, the hangouts for pimps. Muggings and as- sorteds thefts increase and min- iature Tenderloins grow.

Police experts, such as Capt. Lawrence Hieburn, who heads the police squad specializing in investigating prostitution and pornography, says that one reason there is more street prostitution is that massage parlors have cut into the street business, though some street prostitutes now rent beds in the cubicles of the massage parlors when they get custom- ers.

Greater Competition

The competition from the massage parlor prostitutes means that the street prosti- tutes have to work longer hours and be more aggressive to meet the daily quota set by their pimps. This quota— it known as "the trap"—has been reduced by the pimps from \$300 to about \$150 because of the increase in the number of street prostitutes as well as the competition from the massage parlors.

The growing anger among residents of such areas has been a worry massage parlor operators, who tend to look more and more upon them- selves as legitimate business- men.

An owner of one of the larg- est massage parlors in the city, who declined to give his name, said, in the presence of his lawyer, that street prosti- tution should be cleared out.

"They are bad for business," he said. "They are animals. They are bad because children see them."

The change in lifestyle caused by prostitution in communities has been responsible for a de- cided change in attitude by community groups even in areas famous for their defense of civil liberties.

Spearhead of Pressure

Thus, Community Planning Board 7, which covers the West Side of Manhattan from Colum- bus Circle to 110th Street, has a national reputation for lib- eralism but has become one of the spearheads of pressure on legislators to curb prostitution. The decided change of atti- tude in this area is demon- strated not only by the tougher antiprostitution position of community groups, but even more by the fact that Senator Ohrenstein is from this area and that it is now much more concerned with safety and qual- ity of life than with arguing about whether prostitution is or is not a "victimless crime."

Mr. Glasser, in referring to the fact that the antiprostitution bill is sponsored by Sena- tor Ohrenstein, said:

"This is basically the same bill as the ones he refused to introduce in the past. Fred- die, who would basically favor legislation to legalize prosti- tution, is feeling the heat of the community. He wants to get the unnecessary stuff out of the streets. The problem has become extensive in his community and he is under community pressure. Freddie is feeling community heat."

The Senator, in explaining the purpose of his bill, says it is "to curtail the negative community influence caused by the public solicitation for prosti- tution by prohibiting loitering for that purpose."

Indicative of the heat on legislators even from liberal communities is the comment by David Kornbluth, chairman of Community Planning Board 7.

"We want to get this activity off the streets," he said. "We deplore this situation. The people are very much disturbed and want something done about it."



IRISH-AMERICANS PARADE IN BROOKLYN: A group representing the County of Derry, Ireland, marching up Prospect Park West from Army Plaza yesterday in a parade sponsored by the Irish-American Bicentennial Committee. Below: Nuns and a priest watch the parade from the Madonna Residence, a facility for the elderly.

a parade sponsored by the Irish-American Bicentennial Committee. Below: Nuns and a priest watch the parade from the Madonna Residence, a facility for the elderly.

Emergency Birth Marks First Day New Lincoln Hospital in Bronx

ID BIRD erday morning patients were in the old into Hospital, a car- ly at the new icar entrance. car a young reflecting deep t her abdomen. ed out with a she was taken new hospital's ase. man, 16-year- is, was having or pains. She the fifth-floor here within an irth to a 4½- eighing 1 2-

named Lincoln of the birth, ickly through- ough warm aft during the day of moving- nts out of the

as heard often, n is only 14. he South Bronx- ncoln, but it is world of medi-

in at 320 Con- ces its begin- 1839, when it e for aged and slaves. It is a ated fortress of open wards fact that char- al health care at least second a private pay his own



Dr. John L. S. Hollomon, right, president of the city's Health and Hospitals Corporation, in Lincoln Hospital's emergency room area with Hervon Core, a nurse.

of \$200 mil- ncoln is bright- ture two-bed- ture windows- medical equip- ncoln reflects at the best- erson's right- k Move

Monserate Flores, the hos- pital's director of community and public affairs, pointed to a rear door in the suite of of- fices he will occupy in the new Lincoln.

That door, he noted with a small smile, would be handy for escape "when the Young Lords come."

The new Lincoln is an 11- story, brick building designed by Max O. Urbahn Associates on a 10-acre site that runs from 144th to 149th Street and from Morris to Park Avenues.

From the picture windows patients will be able to look from their beds over acres of aging tenement roofs to the Empire State Building far in the distance.

The new hospital opened with a capacity of 554 beds which can be expanded to 746 when the demand increases with the shifting of patients from other facilities. Hospital officials say they expect the cost of patient care will rise somewhat but they attribute this to the improved medical services that will be offered.

At 8:10 A.M. yesterday, the first patient from the old hospital arrived at the New Lincoln. She was Margaret Early, an 82-year-old heart patient who had graduated from the old Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing in 1919. As Miss Early settled into the bed in her spotless new room she said: "This is the lap of luxury."

Volunteers in red candy- stripe uniforms gave pink or white carnations to each of the patients as they arrived in convoys of ambulances with police escorts. Some were too ill to notice as the carnations were laid on their stretchers.

There were some tense moments. The emergency involv- ing the premature delivery had caught some by surprise.

"We need an obstetrician and a pediatrician in 5C immediately; that baby's coming," an excited supervisor said to Joseph Alcabes, the hospital's director of planning, who was in the entrance directing staff members.

"Don't panic. It's all taken care of," replied Mr. Alcabes with the calmness of a man who had been working on the city's transfer plan for over two years.

Some of those tensions have eased and operations are more secure at the new Lincoln, but there is a lingering concern.

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The 1,800 employees in the old Lincoln will move to the new hospital, and other staff members are to be added when other older hospitals transfer patients to the new Lincoln.

"As of now we have suffi- cient staff to care for the patients," Dr. John L. S. Hol- loman Jr., the president of the city's Health and Hospitals Corporation, said as he toured the new facility yesterday.

There is some uncertainty over what the bright new hos- pital will do to occupancy rates.

In recent years, municipal hospital censuses have dropped because many of the municipal facilities were deteriorated and designed for days when there were fewer amenities for the poor.

With the advent of health insurance, which pays hospital costs for the poor, many who once had no place else to go but the municipals have been choosing what had been the more prestigious voluntary hos- pitals.

In the wastelands of the South Bronx, however, there has not been much choice.

"People in this area are so hungry for decent hospital facilities that we're worried about being overcrowded when they see how nice it is," said Mr. Flores. "Look at this elevator—fantastic!" The elevator's interior was bright blue molded plastic, softly illuminated with indirect lighting.

Other features that are expected to make hospitalization a more welcome experience at the new Lincoln are such things as:

- Individual bathrooms in each room.
- A delivery system that will speed patient records, blood samples and supplies automati- cally at up to 40 miles per hour through the hospital with- out having to wait for a mes- senger.
- An automatic delivery sys- tem for food trays from the kitchen to the patient's floor to insure meals hot and on time.
- The new Lincoln will "con- tribute to the dignity and self- esteem of the patients," Dr. Holloman said.

Dr. Holloman said that the new Lincoln, which will also have to absorb some patients from Morrisania Hospital, which is scheduled to close by June 30, will have enough ca- pacity to serve the area "for the time being."

G.O.P. Chief Vows Fight Over Conflicts Mandate

By LINDA GREENHOUSE Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, March 28— Conflict-of-interest regula- tions may be an apple-pie issue in politics these days, but to at least one top state official, a recent ruling by the state's Board of Public Disclosure was more like pie in the face. The seven- member board told George Clark that he would have to resign from one of his two positions—as Republican county leader of Brooklyn or his \$35,000-a-year post as deputy execu- tive director of the State In- surance Fund. The Board de- nied Mr. Clark's appeal for an exemption from a regu- lation that forbids a state employee earning \$30,000 or more from holding a political office.

The outspoken Mr. Clark said angrily that he would give up his state job while reserving his right to chal- lenge the regulation—set forth last year under Governor Carey's Executive Order No. 10—in court.

"I have an obligation to the Republican Party," Mr. Clark said. "It's absolutely discriminatory to say that someone like me who has four generations of real es- tate and insurance business behind him can't hold down a job like this." Mr. Clark's great grandfather founded a real estate and insurance business in 1870.

"Because someone cares enough to be a political leader, they're prohibited from holding a state job," Mr. Clark declared. "That's a ridiculous as saying that you have to be a political leader in order to get a state job." Governor Carey, he observed, plays as active a political role as any of the people who work for him.

He said it would take him some time to "get the law- yers cranked up"—probably until after the November elections.

Although most of the 100 state officials who have come before the public disclosure board for potential conflicts have taken its rulings with more grace—Edward Morris- son decided last week to give up his chairmanship of the state's Liberal Party rather than his \$39,500-a- year chairmanship of the Crime Victims Compensation Board—it is a safe bet that



Metropolitan Briefs

Turboliners to Be Delivered in July
The first of seven Turboliners being built by Rohr Industries for the New York City-Albany-Buffalo run are scheduled to be delivered to Amtrak in July, State Transportation Commissioner Raymond T. Schuler reported. Mr. Schuler also expressed hope that track and signal improvements in the "Empire Corridor" would be kept on schedule so that the new five-car Turboliners might be used at their potential 125-mile-an-hour speed "as soon as possible."

Minority-Group Businesses to Get Aid
The city's Economic Development Administration has announced the formation of an office of minority business enterprise, which will assist businesses owned by members of minority groups. Samuel Hudnell, deputy commissioner of the City Department of Water Resources, has been appointed its director. The office will be financed by a \$114,765 grant from the United States Department of Commerce.

3 Held in Orange Municipal Strike
The municipal strike by employees of Orange County was marked by three arrests over the weekend, and there were no signs of progress toward a settlement.

A State Supreme Court justice in Goshen has scheduled arguments for Thursday on a possible contempt of court citation against leaders of the striking Civil Service Employees Association. Two union field representatives and a local member were arrested in the mass picketing of the county infirmary and charged with obstructing governmental administration.

Off-Peak Fare Reduction Extended
The Metropolitan Transportation Authority has announced it will extend a 25 percent fare reduction on commuter trains during off-peak hours until the end of the year. The reduced fares, introduced last September to stimulate the use of mass transit, were scheduled to expire March 31.

From the Police Blotter:
An armed man forced his way into an apartment in Harlem, killed one of the occupants and wounded a youth before fleeing with an unknown amount of money and marijuana. The dead man was identified as Maruin O'Neil, 24 years old, of 1694 Madison Avenue. Gerald Jones, 16, of 273 West 140th Street, was shot in the shoulder. Terrence Davis, 20, of 766 Grote Street, the Bronx, and Leroy Boyce, 25, the tenant in the apartment at 12 West 122d Street, were arrested for alleged possession of marijuana.

... Douglas Keene, 27, of 411 West 125th Street, was arrested on charges of robbing four cab drivers since Janu- ary in Harlem, with the most recent robbery on March 19 at 126th Street and Morningside Avenue. He is also a suspect in five other robberies.

... A 25-year-old tenant of the Queensbridge Houses project was shot and critically injured during an altercation, reportedly with the sister of another tenant he had been visiting. The wounded man, Johnny Washington, 25, of 40-08 Vernon Boulevard, was admitted to City Hospital Center at Elmhurst. Barbara Martin, 36, of 490 Herzl Street, Brooklyn, who allegedly fired five shots at him with a pistol, was arrested on a charge of attempted murder.

Pride of Rutgers' Fans Won't Die After Defeat

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

There were lots of fans in bars.

Jack Rake, who was a student at Indiana University in 1951, when that Big 10 cham- pionship team last won the N.C.A.A. title, was sitting at the Olde Queens Tavern on Easton Avenue today, as he had been yesterday when dozens of students were there with their eyes glued to the television set. Rutgers loss had been nationally televised.

"Rutgers didn't play anyone all year, and when they came up against a good team that could run with them, they fell apart," Mr. Rake said. He was one of the few people in town who spoke critically of the team.

It quickly became apparent that his criticism was aimed at drawing a reaction from Harold Coyne, an avid fan of the team since the 1930's.

Mr. Coyne reacted promptly, recounting some of the important games of this year's team.

Kevin Burke, the bartender at the Olde Queens, said: "Besides being great for the university, the basketball team also provided a real boost for the local economy."

He added: "The home games drew people from all over the place, and this was especially good for restaur- ants and taverns in the area."

The center of town near the railroad station was quiet during the afternoon, with only a handful of stu- dents returning as the se- mester holiday drew to a close.

The team itself, which had been ranked third nationally before the tournament began was not back in town. It was still in Philadelphia, getting ready for the consolation game tomorrow against the University of California at Los Angeles.

After practice today, one of the Rutgers stars, Ed Jordan, said the team had got over its disappointment.

"After the game there was no hassle," he said. "Every- one was cool. Now we have to put that behind us, keep our mind on our main ob- jective—to win tomorrow."

Win or lose, the team will get a big reception when it returns to New Brunswick. The town's message has al- ready been put up on the marquee of the Art Cinema. It reads: "Scarlet Knights—Our Heroes Always."

Blue-Collar Women—Pioneers on the Assembly Line in Detr

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS
Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, March 15—When Kathy Richter decided in 1973 to trade her secretary's typewriter for a factory worker's drill and take a job on the production line at the Chevrolet gear and axle plant here, her father and brother scoffed. They bet with her that she wouldn't last two days. The brother hadn't, so what chance did Kathy have?

It is not an out-of-the-ordinary reaction when women enter the rough-and-ready world of what used to be considered "men only" blue-collar work, as an increasing number, such as Miss Richter, are doing. In a way they are pioneers, part of the new wave of women who began moving into the workplace following passage of the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972.

Miss Richter's father and brother almost won their bet. "The first day, I was ready to punch out at lunchtime and go home," said Miss Richter, who is now 24 years old.

Hand Full of Steel Slivers

A secretary's soft hands and feet aren't hardened to the demands of standing on the line all day, handling rough, spiny steel parts bare-handed (gloves weren't allowed because they could get caught in the drill). By quitting time Miss Richter's feet were so swollen that they had to be soaked, and her palms were full of innumerable tiny steel slivers.

But she stuck it out, toughened up, and began to cope with the next round of difficulties. A foreman, in what Miss Richter believes was an attempt to force her to quit during her 90-day probationary period, assigned her and another woman to unload heavy truck axles.

Some male co-workers told her she didn't belong in the plant. Others, attracted by her blonde good looks, made unwanted advances. "Naturally," she said, "any place you go you get guys who'll ask you out or whatever."

Another foreman (there are four altogether) rebukes her periodically for working in a factory.

She survived eight months of joblessness during the recession. Women, among the last hired under the auto industry's seniority system, were among the first to be furloughed in hard times. They were "almost extinct" at her plant, Miss Richter said.

Now she is a veteran. She has learned her job, withstood the long layoffs, come to a standoff with the critical males, and won others to her side. One man lent her algebra and geometry books, so that she could study for the skilled trades examination. (She missed the exam, but may take it in the future.)

A Staunch Unionist

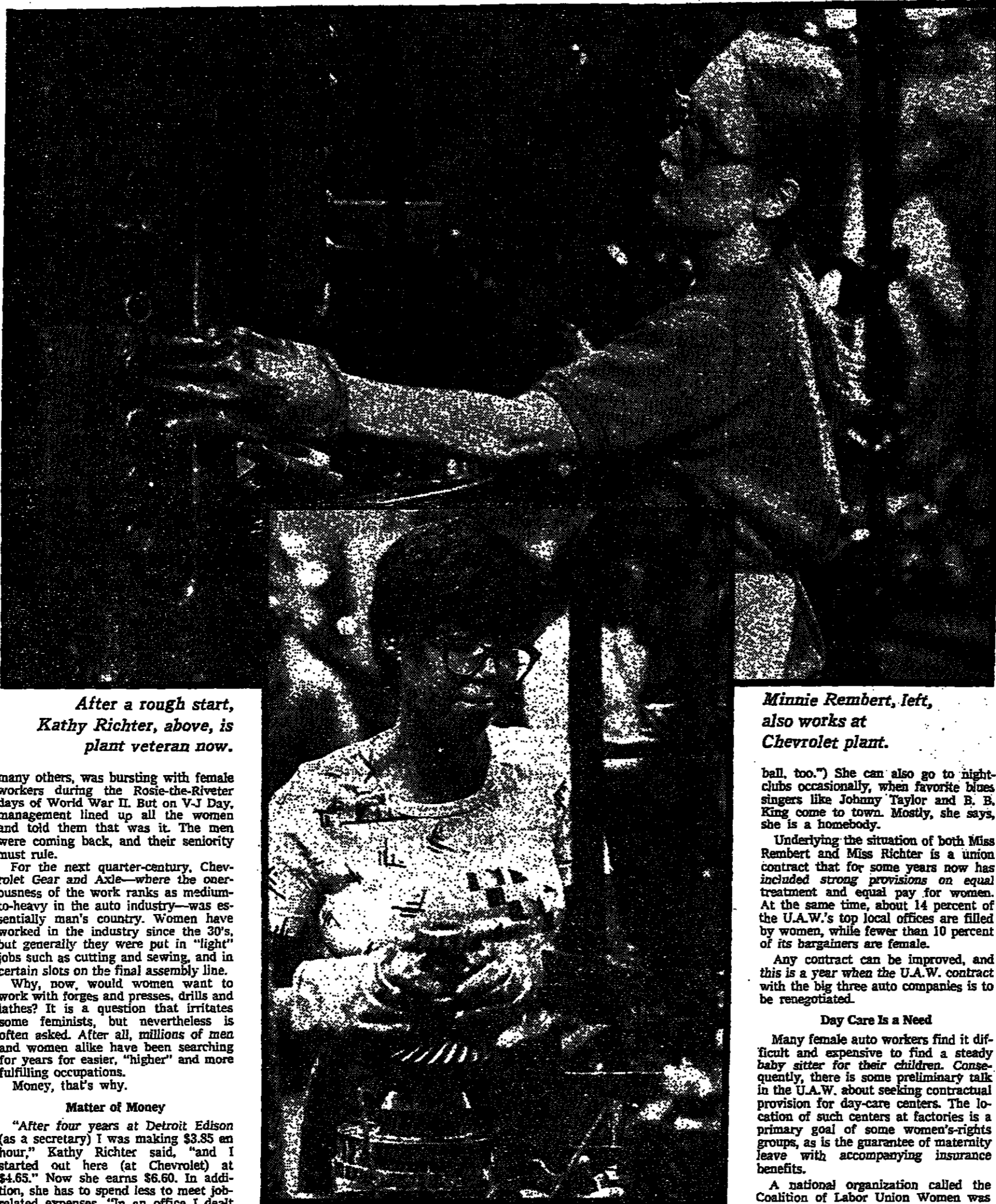
And since the probationary period, she has been under the wing of the United Automobile Workers, whose contractual protections for women are considered among the best in the country. So she has become a staunch unionist who perceives her basic interests to be identical to those of male workers.

Sex discrimination at the hiring gate, even in the auto industry, is hardly a thing of the past. White male, black male, white woman, black woman—that is still the order of preference, the dominant bias, says Lillian Hatcher of the U.A.W. women's department. Some personnel officers, she says, still find reasons to prefer a male breadwinner over a female.

Nor is the over-all statistical picture at this juncture one that would move women's liberationists to hosannas. The Labor Department reported last month that at the end of 1975, about 18 percent of the country's blue-collar work force (5 million out of a 28.2 million total) was female. Fifteen years earlier, the women's share was about 15 percent.

The U.A.W. estimates that in 1970, about 10 percent of its membership—150,000 out of a total of 1.49-million—was female. Today it is reported at 15 percent, or 200,000 of a 1.36 million total.

At Chevrolet Gear and Axle, 400 of the plant's 5,000 workers, or 8 percent, are women. This is a factory that, like



After a rough start, Kathy Richter, above, is plant veteran now.

Minnie Rembert, left, also works at Chevrolet plant.

many others, was bursting with female workers during the Rosie-the-Riveter days of World War II. But on V-J Day, management lined up all the women and told them that was it. The men were coming back, and their seniority must rule.

For the next quarter-century, Chevrolet Gear and Axle—where the oneness of the work ranks as medicine to-heavy in the auto industry—was essentially men's country. Women have worked in the industry since the 30's, but generally they were put in "light" jobs such as cutting and sewing, and in certain slots on the final assembly line.

Why, now, would women want to work with forges and presses, drills and lathes? It is a question that irritates some feminists, but nevertheless is often asked. After all, millions of men and women alike have been searching for years for easier, "higher" and more fulfilling occupations.

Money, that's why.

Matter of Money

"After four years at Detroit Edison (as a secretary) I was making \$3.85 an hour," Kathy Richter said, "and I started out here (at Chevrolet) at \$4.65." Now she earns \$6.60. In addition, she has to spend less to meet job-related expenses. "In an office I dealt with people," she said, "and I had to be dressed for that. My hair done, nylons, dress. It costs money. Here I'm in blue jeans and a sweatshirt."

Like Miss Richter, the majority of women entering blue-collar jobs in the new wave are young, ranging in age typically from 18 to 35. Like her, many of them are in it for the independence it bestows. Miss Richter said that her father, a fireman, would have supported her, and she could have taken care of him and her four brothers after her mother died. But staying home was boring, and Miss Richter said it felt good "not to depend on anyone else."

Other blue-collar women, perhaps

most, are driven by a harsher imperative—necessity. These are chiefly widows or divorced or single women with families to support, or women whose husbands are poorly paid or out of work. One such is Minnie Rembert, 28 years old, who came to Detroit in 1970 from Birmingham, Ala., where she spent three years as a student at Alabama A. & M.

"College had gotten to me," she said, "and I thought that maybe if I worked for a little while and saw how the outside world was, maybe I'd go back." (Next fall, she said, she will go to the

University of Detroit part-time.) Joining the historic migration to Detroit, where relatives live, she went to work in the post office.

When her two sons were born (they are now 3 and 4 years old), the financial pinch came. So, a little scared and apprehensive, she got a production job at Chevrolet Gear and Axle at about the same time Miss Richter did.

The result is greater security for Miss Rembert and her sons, and enough money to go bowling a lot in the winter (I'm still a tomboy, I guess. I like to play softball and football—tackle foot-

Miss Richter was asked to neither woman has joined.

For Miss Richter's part, the new contractual provision to women that the coalition to see is a simple one: more restrooms. Aside from that and Miss Rembert seem to themselves as ordinary union

In this regard, Miss Richter saw nothing that would be worth out on strike for this year, but out without complaint, if a called. Miss Rembert said there wouldn't be a strike "if it's going up, and we work."

Both at Chevrolet Gear and other auto plants, the contract female workers continues. Women are getting equal pay being given softer jobs, charge.

A Helping Hand

"There are men here who women," Miss Richter said, try to be easier on you. Like man, if I'm lifting something heavy, he'll give me help, and give me a job that's too hard because I'm a woman. I try

But she adds that it's a size and strength, not sex as Miss Rembert sees it. Many men, she said, comp the job and take it easy. gripe," she said, "but who want for the pay they're go to walk down the aisle and talk to everybody?"

Mrs. Hatcher of the U.A.W. the other side of the coin. Many male workers have learned to pace themselves, flat-out as if it were always, inning. Not to pace oneself tended, encourages managers stitute speed-ups, increases bility that jobs will be elim locks the worker into a pati formance that will still b when the worker gets older longer keep pace with his y. Mrs. Hatcher says the union aging women to adopt a et gives an honest day's work, ages no heart attack.

Although many men fu women in the plant, other to complain that women d there at all, that they are t away from other males. And lieve it is easier, under " action," for women to gah ment. There remain few w skilled trades, however, th are probably more female fo portionately speaking, than to be Miss Rembert, in fact, the foreman's examination.

A Thorny Question

The question of women's ri the right of the majority i one that has yet to be re Miss Rembert has a relatv personal solution. "You have yourself, really, in order to b by the men around here, what it really boils down than that, work is work."

Now that Kathy Richter in on the job, a deeper dif appeared. She is independe has money for a car. She bowls and shoots pool with she calls "my boyfriend."

At the same time, she sa cept for equal job opport equal pay, she disagreed wit the causes of the women's-ri ment. She agrees, instead, who tell her that a woman' at home. "To me," she said, the boss."

So basically she accepts, a the role of family houseke eight to 10 hours on the job, home and cooks, cleans the on weekends does the lat shopping.

There are times when the b to be too much, and that lea ments with some of the brot you get to the point where I help out at all, then you get up with the whole deal."

And therein may lie the (ho flict of all for many of the T workers.

SHOP TALK

They Wear Their Art on Their Shi

By RUTH ROBINSON

One of the latest developments in the T-shirt is a sophisticated line based on famous works of art. Such things as the Rosetta Stone, a rhinoceros woodcut by Albrecht Dürer, designs from an ancient Greek vase or from a wall painting in Thebes and an example of 18th-century Turkish calligraphy have been silk-screened on French cotton shirts.

Attention-Getters

Tom Cohen, an art lecturer; Tom Krens, a printmaker, and Blair Brewster have formed Alliance Editions to produce and market the shirts. Mr. Cohen, a purist, prefers the calligraphy in black against a rust background since that comes closest to the coloring of the original, but the design is also effective in beige on black or any number of other combinations (there are 14 shades in addition to black and white). The T-shirts are all attention-getters, particularly the Rosetta Stone, which some take for a blob of spilled ink and others liken to a giant Rorschach test.

They are available in women's sizes for \$18 with short sleeves, \$20 with long sleeves, at the Dansko shops, 838 Madison Avenue near 68th Street, and 827 and 1021

Lexington Avenue near 63d and 70d Streets, respectively.

Then there is the Pet T-Shirt, a spinoff on the pet rock that was being promoted for Christmas last year. The new product, like the original, comes in a cardboard carrying case accompanied by a tongue-in-cheek booklet of instructions on care and handling. Actually it's an ordinary enough short-sleeved cotton shirt tied blue to harmonize with jeans. The name is emblazoned across the front in navy. The pet will be available next month for \$6 in children's and women's sizes, \$7 in men's at such stores as Bloomingdale's, Bonwit Teller and Saks Fifth Avenue.

Having hand-painted 1,600 T-shirts in just over a year, Donna Stern was ready for a change of pace, so she's extended her operation to white canvas totes, visors and cosmetics pouches. Like the shirts they are sports-related and incorporate bright flowers reminiscent of her oil paintings.

The golfer has choice of "Balls on Tee," white balls on brown tee planted in a bed of yellow, orange, blue and pink blossoms, or "19th Hole" with green surrounded by flowers. For the tennis player there is "Flowered Net" with a racquet in the center and for the sailor "Regatta," red, lemon, cerise and

green yachts racing across a bright blue sea.

The roomy totes have a zippered pocket for valuables and sell for \$30. The visors are \$10 as are the pouches, which like little duffel bags are carried by Bergdorf and Saks Fifth

man and Saks Fifth

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By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

The reaction to our article—and some subsequent comments—about broccoli di rape continues unabated but, prayerfully, may these be the final words on the subject.

It all started soon after we printed a recipe devised by Joseph Malcaluso of Stamford, Conn. in which we described in detail the preparation of that bitter-flavored green and how the vegetable was to be cooked over low heat for 45 minutes.

We were both taken to task for what seemed to many readers, principally those of Italian origin, to be the length of time taken for cooking. An outrageous excess, most of them stated. Marie E. DePillis of Amherst, Mass., questioned the time for cooking that long "even at low heat."

"We can cook it at medium heat—al dente—in about 10 minutes (depending on pot and stove)," he informed us.

Charles McNamara of Manhattan was another who kept the subject alive.

"Hardly any non-Italians know of broccoli di rape," he wrote. "Even Italians do not seem to be aware that it may be grown with ease in this area. Seeds of any turnip (for that's what it is) sold for greens may be planted in July, between such tender vegetables as eggplant and peppers if space is tight."

"Long before any other vegetable, the broccoli-like shoots of this broccoli relative appear, and they're finished in time for spring planting. Thus this vegetable uses space not otherwise being utilized."

Mary Bonavoglia of the Bronx wrote to state that broccoli di rape (pronounced rah-peh) has been enjoyed in her home since she was an infant.

She added that it is delicious when cooked with oil, pepper flakes and garlic and then served with cooked linguine, vermicelli or spaghetti. She recommends the proportion of

Broccoli Di Rape: The Final Word?

two pounds of the hot, freshly cooked vegetable, combined with one pound of hot, freshly cooked drained linguine.

"Try it, you'll like it!" she urged. We tried it. We like it.

A comment from a reader about broccoli di rape and mustard greens being the same sent us to Ralph Formisano, our good friend who has an enormous truck farm in Vineland, N. J. He grows, among other things, broccoli di rape each fall (the present broccoli di rape found in supermarkets is mostly from California), and he states unequivocally that mustard greens and broccoli di rape most certainly do not spring from the same seeds.

DE GUSTIBUS

"Mustard greens," he said in his most positive tones, "come from mustard seeds; broccoli di rape comes from broccoli di rape. They are not the same." So there.

On the historical front, we had printed an extensive note from Florence Laffal, who stated that writings about broccoli di rape are found in the works of Pliny during the first century. She is disputed by Lorna Sass, the author of a book

called "To the King's Taste," published by the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"She is mistaken in the belief that the rape Pliny describes is one and the same as broccoli di rape," Miss Sass wrote.

"I would like to call your attention to the Oxford English Dictionary definition of rape as turnip, deriving etymologically from the Latin, rapum or rapa, meaning root. In Turner's Herbal (1511) we are told: 'Rapum... is called in English of them of the South countie, turnepe, of other countrezen a rape.' He continues: 'The great round rape called commonly a turnepe growth... more about London than in other place of England that I knowe of.'

"Turnips, according to the Oxford Book of Food Plants, 'vary considerably in the size, shape and colour of their roots. They may be round, flattened or cylindrical.'

"Pliny," Miss Sass went on, "is clearly describing the turnip, a root vegetable known to thrive in 'fogs' and 'hoarfrost,' a staple food as important to mankind as the grape and corn. It's hard enough imagining a 40-pound turnip... A leafy stem of that weight? Impossible!"

One more note on the subject and then so much for broccoli di rape!

Among several recipes offered by readers was one from Elissa Montana of Brooklyn, who said she uses her mother-in-law's formula.

Her instructions:

Fry three strips of bacon until crisp. Remove the bacon from the skillet. Crumble it and set aside. To the remaining fat in the pan, add two or three cloves of chopped garlic. Cook until lightly browned and add about one pound of rinsed, drained broccoli di rape. Cover and cook until wilted. Remove the cover and sprinkle with the crumbled bacon, salt and pepper. If desired, sprinkle with hot, crushed red pepper to taste.

End of subject.

سكزا من الأهل

Water: 'Medal of Honor Rag' Relives Trauma of Vietnam

VES BARNES offers a psychotic rattle—he breaks the membrane of his he is literally. He goes berserk. The terrible almost mythic and killing, has trained him. And society re- with a medal, he is dead, he is the survivor guilt, ity still insists

The Cast
MEDAL OF HONOR RAG, by Tom Cole. Directed by David Chambers; set design by Raymond C. Bach, lighting by Marshall S. Seltzer; costumes by Carl Galt; production stage manager, Dan Levine; production office manager, Paul B. Ben- jamin; associate producer, Paul B. Benjamin. At the Theater de Lys, 121 Christopher Street. David Coleman, Dale Jackson (D.J.), Howard E. Rollins Jr., Anthony Gatti, John Robert Yates.

"Medal of Honor Rag," which opened at the Theater de Lys last night, following its premiere production at the Folger Theater in Washington. It is a remarkably effective, strong and harrowing play. It makes its point about a returning Vietnam veteran, but the point of a hero's "impacted grief," of a man at odds with society, with the very values that society taught him to honor, of a survivor looking back guiltily at destiny's choice (why me?)

has a far wider implication. But there is a special poignancy in its application to Vietnam—for this was no hero's war. It was a war where, as the author points out, at Seattle Airport there were American Legionnaires spitting at returning veterans for losing the war, and at the same time radicals protesting the burning of babies. Many of these returning men were already psychological basket cases—victims rather than heroes and victims of the most unpopular war the United States has ever known.

The doctor tries to take him through the preliminary stages to an abstraction that eventually will enable him to live out his agony and, it is to be hoped, exorcise it. Yet it is not simple. We have the spectacle of two men prowling around each other as wary and as suspicious as cats. Jackson, the wounded and mentally crippled hero, is naturally bitter but full of a corrosive, ironic wit. He turns on the psychiatrist with glittering but self-defeating brilliance. The psychiatrist is probably not so bright, but he has insight necessary for the other man's survival. He also has a decent character of his own. He is a man of honor and of feeling. But a man untested—except by examinations.

Caballe, Pavarotti Make Met 'Boheme' A Memorable Night

Monserrat Caballe and Luciano Pavarotti in "La Boheme" made Saturday night a Metropolitan Opera night to remember. Theatrically knowing, vocally stirring, visually matched, the operatic superstars galvanized the audience and repeated ovations that may have held up the stage action, but certainly sparked a gala atmosphere.

Even Miss Caballe participated in the accolades at one point, probably becoming the first Met singer ever to step out of character and applaud her Rodolfo's "Chegelida manina." Nor could one really blame her, considering the sensitivity, warmth and drama of Mr. Pavarotti's projection. Miss Caballe's own singing was rather more artificial in its phrasing, but her luscious tone and expressive intensity provided a magic of their own.

Many other elements contributed to the extraordinary sense of occasion at this season's one-and-only staging of the Puccini opera. There was Mario Sereni, ruggedly believable as Marcello, in what was also his only Met appearance of the year; Paul Plishka, giving Colline's coat aria enormous depth of feeling; the Canadian baritone Allan Monk, fluid and highly impressive in his Met debut as Schunmager; Maralin Niska, one of the least raucous, most glamorous of Musetta's; Italo Tajo, the buffo master, returning to the Met for the first time since the 1949-50 season to give hilarious cameos of Benoit and Alcide, and James Levine, conducting and keeping the temperament level there were times during some of the concerted numbers, and especially in some of the jumbled crowd scenes in Act II, when the lack of sufficient rehearsal time was apparent.

David Clemons as the psychiatrist, nervous and diffident, is absolutely secure. He could set up in any clinic in town. On nonmatinee days he can probably give private sessions. And as the tortured veteran, Howard E. Rollins Jr. shows the bruised mind of pain with total honesty. He gives every appearance of living the part. His voice, his manner, his particular persona, appear to be devoted to the celebration of a wronged hero who fell in unexpected but perhaps inevitable combat.

ROBERT SHERMAN

Fallmann, Arthur May, Gets, Wed in Connecticut

Fallmann and Arthur May, architects, were married yesterday in Conn. Rabbi Sier performed at Temple Beth Shalom in Hartford.

Wans Weds Miss Goldsmith

Wans and Miss Goldsmith were married yesterday in Brookline. Rabbi Sier performed at Temple Beth Shalom in Hartford.

Daniel Is Married to a Lawyer

Daniel and his bride were married yesterday in New Hyde Park. Rabbi Sier performed at Temple Beth Shalom in Hartford.

IrPELLI, ERK, Weds

IrPELLI and ERK were married yesterday in New Hyde Park. Rabbi Sier performed at Temple Beth Shalom in Hartford.

Warshauer, Miss Dobrin

Warshauer and Miss Dobrin were married yesterday in New Hyde Park. Rabbi Sier performed at Temple Beth Shalom in Hartford.

Warshauer, Miss Dobrin

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Warshauer, Miss Dobrin

Warshauer and Miss Dobrin were married yesterday in New Hyde Park. Rabbi Sier performed at Temple Beth Shalom in Hartford.

Mrs. Mamelok Wed To Myron Shearer

Mrs. Mamelok and Myron Shearer were married yesterday in New York. Rabbi Sier performed at Temple Beth Shalom in Hartford.

Randese Owen Bride Of Sergio Leoni Here

Randese Owen and Sergio Leoni were married yesterday in New York. Rabbi Sier performed at Temple Beth Shalom in Hartford.

McCartney Postpones Concert Tour of U.S.

Paul McCartney has postponed his concert tour of the United States because of a fractured finger on his left hand after Wings ended a European tour in Paris Friday night.

Turkish Official Praises New Accord With the U.S.

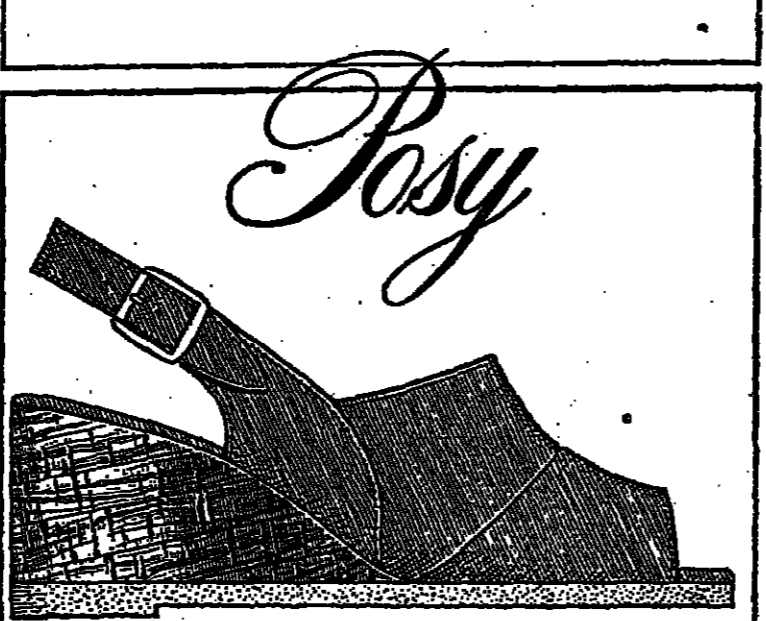
ANKARA, Turkey, March 28 (Reuters)—Deputy Prime Minister Turhan Feyzioglu today described the new joint defense agreement between Turkey and the United States as a great victory for the shapers of Turkish foreign policy.

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FRI. APR. 9	1:00	100	\$1.50
FRI. APR. 9	7:30	100	\$1.50
SAT. APR. 10	1:00	100	\$1.50
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SUN. APR. 11	1:00	100	\$1.50
SUN. APR. 11	7:30	100	\$1.50
MON. APR. 12	1:00	100	\$1.50
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TUE. APR. 13	1:00	100	\$1.50
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MON. APR. 19	1:00	100	\$1.50
MON. APR. 19	7:30	100	\$1.50
TUE. APR. 20	1:00	100	\$1.50
TUE. APR. 20	7:30	100	\$1.50
WED. APR. 21	1:00	100	\$1.50
WED. APR. 21	7:30	100	\$1.50
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THU. APR. 22	7:30	100	\$1.50
FRI. APR. 23	1:00	100	\$1.50
FRI. APR. 23	7:30	100	\$1.50
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SAT. APR. 24	7:30	100	\$1.50
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Book Series Weaving Tapestry of States

By WOLFGANG SAXON
E Pluribus Unum, the national motto, is taking the bodily shape of a shelf full of histories tracing the origins of each state with its own distinct traits and its contributions to the amalgam that is the United States of America.

The series of 50 books plus one for the District of Columbia is a Bicentennial project conceived by the National Association for State and Local History in Atlanta, underwritten by the National Endowment for the Humanities in Washington, and is being published by W. W. Norton of New York.

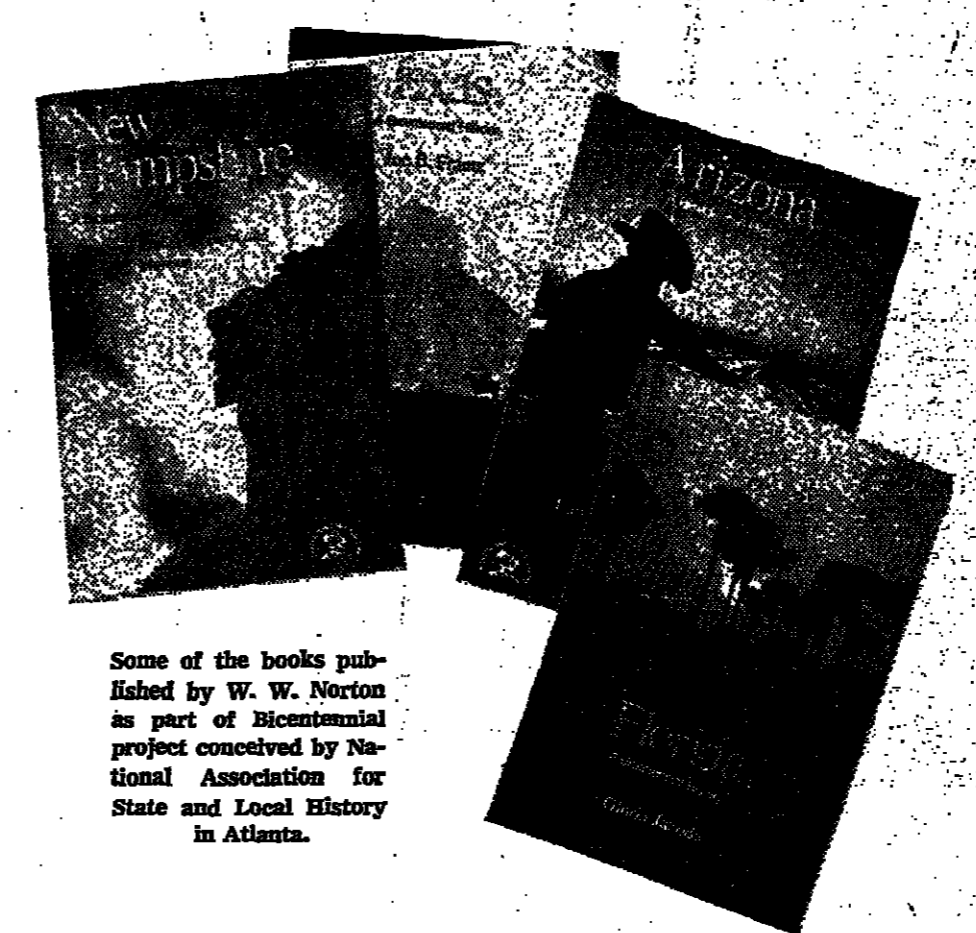
Three years in the making, the project will be launched formally on Wednesday at the National Press Club in Washington when the sponsors will announce the start of national distribution of their first entry, "Michigan: A Bicentennial History." The book is a 200-page journey from that state's Indian and French and British days to the industrial hustle of Detroit, near La Ville d'Étoir, as the historian David M. Ellis, a native of Utica, and the one on New Jersey, by Thomas Fleming, a native of Jersey City and much-published author about his state, are expected to be in the bookstores early in 1977.

Mr. Catton is expected to attend the gathering along with the authors of two other volumes that are ready to go and have, in fact, already been sold locally in the South. They are Wilma Dykeman of Tennessee and Louis B. Wright of South Carolina, the writers of their state's respective biographies.

As described by the sponsors, each of the 51 books is to be a historical essay by an author with first-hand knowledge of his state and its inhabitants and the ability to relate them to the history of the nation. Thus, the volumes are not meant to be chronologies but rather analyses of what makes a Georgia a Georgian and a Rhode Islander a Rhode Islander and what makes both of them Americans.

In that respect, the series differs importantly from the much-acclaimed Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration that produced, in the depths of the Depression, a set of descriptive guides and historical descriptions of each state and ranged in quality from the superb to the merely so-so.

"Our series will be a whole, with each author keeping the nation in mind," noted Dr. Simone Reagar, director



Some of the books published by W. W. Norton as part of Bicentennial project conceived by National Association for State and Local History in Atlanta.

of research programs of the National Endowment, which she said, had committed \$1.2 million to produce the volumes. "The W.P.A. books were not an integrated series."

Dr. Reagar said that in contemplating this Bicentennial program three years ago, the National Endowment had considered updating the W.P.A. American Guides Series but found it would be too costly an undertaking, she said. Another possibility, she said, was to do some scholarly, definitive books on the history of the states.

Stitching a Tapestry

The Endowment then got in touch with the Association in Atlanta, whose director, William T. Alderson, suggested the idea of stitching together a national tapestry from the particular histories of each state. The sponsors picked Norton to publish and distribute the book because, they said, they found the New York concern to be genuinely enthusiastic about the project.

The results are handsomely bound books, each including a photo essay along with maps and suggestions for

further reading to sell at \$8.95 apiece and a discounted \$2.50 the complete set in cloth cover. Paperbacks are scheduled to follow hardcover publication by about a year and are to sell for \$1.95 each.

James L. Mairs, who handles the series for Norton here, said the last of the 51 volumes should be coming off the presses in mid-1978. The New York volume, by the historian David M. Ellis, a native of Utica, and the one on New Jersey, by Thomas Fleming, a native of Jersey City and much-published author about his state, are expected to be in the bookstores early in 1977.

Flat Fee for Authors

According to Dr. Reagar, the fact that Mr. Catton's work is coming out first was a coincidence attributable partly to his quick pen. But echoing Mr. Mairs, she acknowledged that the historian made an ideal lead-on for the series. "And President Ford's being from Michigan doesn't hurt either," she said.

As things were worked out, the Endowment grant provides for a flat \$10,000 fee for each author and for

editorial work done in Atlanta under the direction of the project's managing editor, Gerald George. Royalties will go not to the authors but to the Atlanta association for use on future state and local historical projects.

Guiding the entire project is a national editorial advisory board headed by Dr. James Morton Smith, director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and including Louis L. Tucker, assistant commissioner for state history, New York Department of Education.

"We're very proud of this project as it has shaped up," said Mr. George from Atlanta by telephone, getting set for Wednesday's news conference at which he, Dr. Smith and Ronald S. Berman, chairman of the National Endowment, will preside jointly. "It's to provide a panoramic view of where each state fits in the country, a kaleidoscopic view of the country as seen from each different state." Mr. George said in describing the common theme of the series. "There's a much greater amount of individuality and variety to this country than what is found in college history book."

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 - DONNA MCKECHNIE Best Actress—Musical
 - CAROLE BISHOP PRISCILLA LOPEZ Best Supporting Actress—Musical
 - ROBERT LUPONE SAMMY WILLIAMS Best Supporting Actor—Musical
 - THEONI V. ALDREDGE Best Costume Designer
 - THARON MUSSER Best Lighting Designer

MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION
LYNN REDGRAVE Best Actress—Play
EDWARD HERRMANN Best Supporting Actor—Play

TRELAWNY OF THE "WELLS"
MARYBETH HURT Best Supporting Actress—Play
DAVID MITCHELL Best Scenic Designer
IAN CALDERON Best Lighting Designer

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Stilwell Is One of Opera's Unsung Heroes

By RAYMOND ERICSON

The singers who make the biggest noise in opera get the most attention. Among baritones, the Leonard Warrens, the Robert Merrills, the Cornell MacNeils, the Sherill Milnes have been able to electrify audiences with the sheer splendor of their voices. They can, if they want to, make a career singing the great and rewarding roles for them in the Verdi repertory. The breed of baritones with lighter voices is just as valuable, but it has to make its impact on an audience in different ways. As good an example as any is Richard Stilwell, who this season consolidated his success on the local operatic scene.

Last October, the 33-year-old singer was critically acclaimed when he made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera in Mozart's "Così fan tutte." An equally admired portrayal of the title role in Rossini's "The Barber of Seville" followed, and he had a third triumph as Ulysses in Monteverdi's "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse in Patria" at the New York City Opera, where he has been a member since 1970.

Making His Mark
How does a singer like Mr. Stilwell make his mark in the operatic world? Acting ability, good looks, musicianship, an adventurous repertory plus, of course, a very fine if not notably sonorous voice. He and his kind do not have a monopoly on these virtues — the bigger-voiced baritones may have them too — but the former must develop them to a much higher degree to win attention.

"The theatrical approach to opera is what I love," Mr. Stilwell said in an interview the other day. "Roles that give you plenty of room for acting, Ulysses, for one. He's a warrior, a so-called hero, yet for a lot of time he's disguised from the bar at Jacques' it seems appropriate that this restaurant at 210 East 58th Street (near Third Avenue), has finally added a native Hungarian entertainer to its Hungarian fare. The piano is toward the front of the room, close to the atmospheric brick wall that faces the long bar leading to the main dining area.

Mr. Vámos has a wide repertory of tunes, from rock-beat numbers to show-business favorites, to some old-time ballads. Reportedly a performer of repute in his homeland, which he left two years ago, the pianist has put his ear to good use since arriving on these shores.

handle the musical end satisfactorily while doing what the director asks, then it's the singer's fault.

"There is no reason I can't act Pelléas realistically in Debussy's opera, which is the way Frank Corsaro staged it at the City Opera, and yet match the vocal style to the impressionistic score. I've also sung the title role under Gian Carlo Menotti's direction at La Scala in Milan and we will be doing it together at the Paris Opéra next fall. Since the French think only French singers can sing Pelléas properly, this is a great compliment."

A love of acting leads today's many gifted young American singers into the wider reaches of the operatic repertory. Mr. Stilwell has been grateful for a chance to do "Ulysses," which is one of the oldest operatic masterpieces around, dating back to 1641, and he will be doing an even earlier Monteverdi opera, "Orfeo," later.

Twentieth-century opera

provides good acting parts, and Mr. Stilwell doesn't mind learning a musically difficult role, which he may sing only a few times, because he says it offers so much theatrical satisfaction.

He has done Donato, the blind protagonist of Menotti's "Maria Galopina," and Konstantin in Thomas Pasatieri's setting of Chekhov's "The Sea Gull" among many other contemporary parts. Tomorrow night he will create another role in a Pasatieri opera, when "Ines de Castro" is given its premiere in Baltimore.

Born into a St. Louis family that was far from affluent, Mr. Stilwell did much singing while growing up but did not take it seriously until he heard a Mario Lanza record while he was in his teens. He went on to Indiana University and in 1965 won a \$2,000 Met auditions award. He enlisted for three years in the Army Chorus, a period he has described as "a joke." But a telecast solo appearance while with the chorus

brought the interest of talent agencies.

With his height and good looks, they thought he was good material for musical comedy, although he was told that he sang too well. Opera won out when he auditioned for the City Opera and was given a single appearance as Pelléas in 1970. He and his wife, a pianist, did not have a particularly easy time of it, but the engagements, particularly in Europe, began to multiply. Now he has to turn them down.

Mr. Stilwell views his present status with confidence, but no smugness. "I believe in patience," he said. "Staying within my vocal limitations. I am blessed with a large range, so that I can sing Don Giovanni in the Mozart opera. But I am trying to keep the voice light and lyric as long as possible to do the roles I am doing now. I know that in time it will get darker and heavier naturally, and there will have to be repertory changes."

Company will perform selections from Joplin's "Treemonisha," Menotti's "The Telephone," Moore's "Ballad of Baby Doe" and Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess."

Admission is \$1; students, 50 cents.

George Philipp Telemann's seldom-presented one-act comic opera, "Pimpinone," is this week's program at Theater-at-Noon, 16 East 58th Street, today through Friday at 12:15 P.M., and again at 1:15 P.M. The public is invited to bring lunch (admission is \$1) and enjoy what is described as a 40-minute "tussle for domestic supremacy," in a household where a merchant has married his servant. Telemann's mordant satire of everyday life was initially performed in 1725 in Hamburg, Germany.

William Pell, baritone, and Marilyn Brustadt, soprano, portray the none-too-bright hero and his problem wife. Brian Sales is the musical director of the opera, a program of the arts ministry of St. Peter's Lutheran Church.

THE OVEN Excerpts from their published and unpublished novels will be read tonight at 8 by Charles Angoff, professor at Fairleigh-Dickinson University and editor of The Literary Review, and Robert Koltowitz, vice president and director of programming at WNET/Channel 13, at the 92d Street Y.M.W.H.A., off Lexington Avenue. Admission is \$3.

For today's Entertainment Events listing, see Page 39. For Sports Today, see Page 43. HOWARD THOMPSON

MOSES
12, 2, 4, 6, 8

MY MICH
12, 2, 4, 6, 8

FESTIVAL / 57th St

IMMORAL T
12, 2, 4, 6, 8

SALUT L'AR
6, 8, 10

TAXI DRIV
12, 2, 4, 6, 8

LIES MY FA
TOLD M
12, 2, 4, 6, 8

SHERLOCK HOLMES FI
SHERLOCK H
SMARTER B
1, 3, 5, 7, 9

PURSUIT TO I
12, 2, 3, 10, 6

THE MAGIC
12, 2, 4, 6, 8

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SPECIAL PRESENTATION

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SMARTER B

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PART II

THE MURDER OF
SHERLOCK HOLMES
PART III

THE MURDER OF
SHERLOCK HOLMES
PART IV

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GAY THE

HIS MASH
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EXTRACTION STAGE
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Carnegie Hall



Ashley Putnam, soprano

The New York Times/Chester Higgins Jr. John Carpenter, tenor

are First Place in the Met's National Auditions

Carpen... a 29-year-old from Natchitoches... first place yesterday... annual Metropolitan National Council... and was offered a... the opera... Louisiana's North... University, and... nam, 23, a soprano... skin Lakes, N.J.,... receive \$5,000 as... first-place winners

om and Morris in Rags to Rhythms

ican popular songs... William Bolcom... Joan Morris... no, fall into several... categories. There are... turn-of-the-century... ductions that re... s Morris the com... of singer, actor... time artist. There... piano rags, and... ter popular songs... Irving Berlin and... win... and Miss Morris... ing proof, if pro... l, that all of these... aterials have a... concert hall. The... Alice Tully Hall... evening were the... Many of these... vaudeville and... etched social sat... ew light vignettes... ved infectious to... of Afro-American... s and Latin-tinge... ns.

Entertainment Events Today

Music METROPOLITAN OPERA, Lincoln Center, Ballin's "I Puritani," 8 P.M. PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA, Carnegie Hall, 8:15. HARVEY SOLLBERGER, (Hush), Alice Tully Hall, Lincoln Center, 8. GEORGY SANDOR, pianist, Town Hall, 8. DELPHI OPERA COMPANY, CUNY Graduate Center, 23 West 47th Street, 7 P.M. WILLIAM FOSTER McARDLE, pianist, Conservatory, Ensemble Studio Theater, 50 West Street, 8. TELEMAN'S "PIMPINONE," one-act opera, St. Peter's Theater-at-noon, 10 East 6th Street, 12:15 and 1:15. CAECILIAN CHAMBER ENSEMBLE, Greenwich House Music School, 45 Barrow Street. WILLIAM SCHIMMEL'S "WAYWARD GARDENS," radio-music chamber music, Jefferson Market Library, 425 West 11th Street, 7:30. TERESA LASTAGNA, soprano, and BARRY FARKER, pianist, Donnell Library Center, 20 West 52d Street, 7. CAROL BUCK, cellist, Bloomington House of Music, 323 West 108th Street, 8:30.

Breakaway funny.

PAUL MAZURSKY'S "Next Stop Greenwich Village"

NOW PLAYING

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ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATION BEST ACTOR James Caan in "Hombre"

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ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATION ONE OF THE YEAR'S TEN BEST FILMS

MAGIC FLUTE

TWO FIRST RUN HITS

Teenage Hustler

Green Is 5-Shot Victor In 3d Triumph in Row

By JOHN RADOSTA
Special to The New York Times

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., March 28—Hubert Green gave everyone a chance to beat him in the finale of the Heritage Golf Classic today but, as he said, "nobody made a run at me." The result was the self-styled "skinny kid from Alabama" won his third consecutive golf tournament.

This is nowhere near a record—11 other players have done it, and of course there was Byron Nelson's 11 straight in 1945—but it still is a respectable achievement for a golf professional who only three weeks ago was in such a slump that he missed the cut in the Florida Citrus.

The Heritage was played over the exciting Harbour Town Golf Links, a par 36, 25-71 layout that is one of the best golf courses used on the pro tour. This is the kind of course on which a leader can lose his lead in the wink of an eye, where anyone can come out of the pack with a 66 or so.

It has happened here before, but it didn't happen today. Green shot a conservative, "commercial" 73 and cruised in comfortably.

Nobody molested him. Bob Murphy, his closest challenger at the start of today's round, gave away the tournament on the second hole, where he carded a triple-bogey 8. From there he went on to a nightmare of bogeys and double bogeys and a score of 76. Murphy had predicted it last night: "I could shoot 66 tomorrow, but then on this golf course, I could also shoot 76."

For a brief moment Jack Nicklaus seemed to have a chance when he birdied two holes on the front nine, but he took a bogey on the seventh and four bogeys on the back nine, ending with 73.

Graham Marsh, an Australian visitor, was six under par as late as the 13th hole and looked good for second place, but he also faltered. End of Marsh.

Lanny Wadkins had second place in his grasp as late as the 14th green, where he was 6-under par. But he carelessly underestimated a tap-in putt for a par and missed it. On the next hole he dumped one

into the water. End of Wadkins.

The runnerup came from so far back in the pack that even he was surprised. Last night, at the end of 54 holes there were 11 players between Green, the leader, and a young Ohio pro named Jerry McGee.

Today all 11 of those players fell back and cleared the way for McGee.

After the counting was done, Green had completed 73 holes in 274, only 10 under par for this tough golf course, and McGee had shot 68 for 279, five strokes behind Green. McGee, 32 years old, has won one tournament since joining the tour in 1957. His purse today, \$24,510, was more than he had won all season, \$19,080.

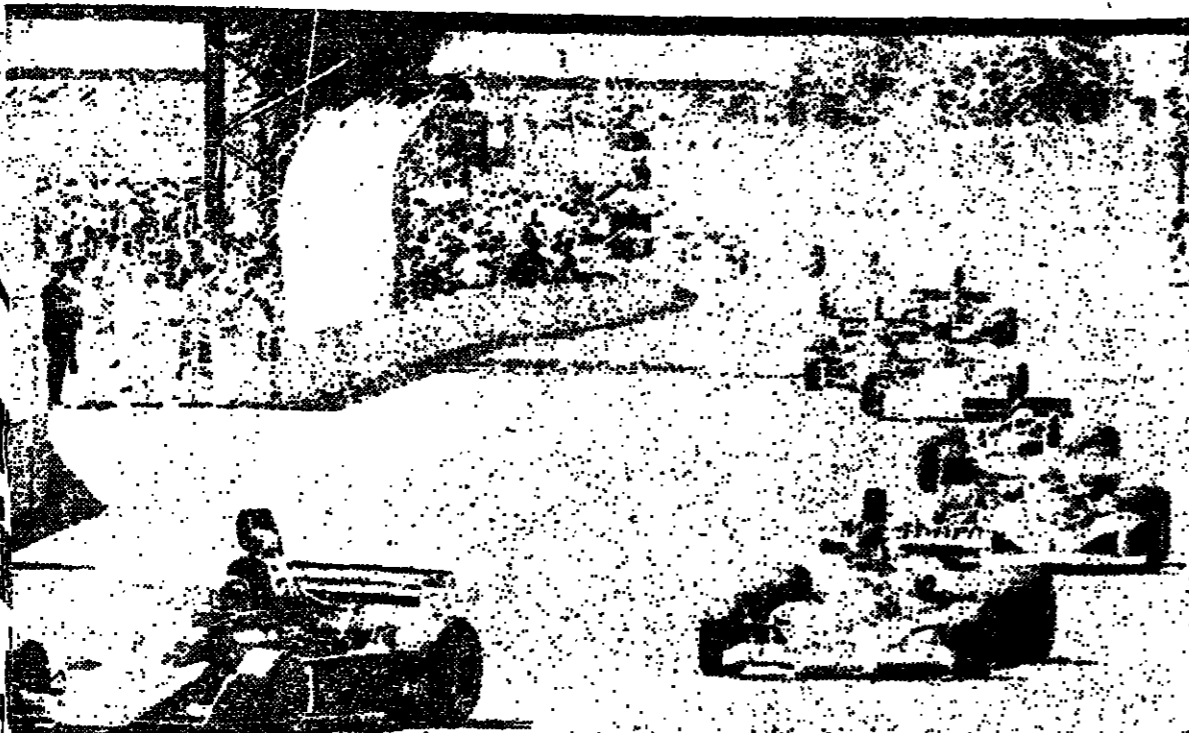
Hale Irwin, the Heritage winner in 1971 and 1973, shot a 67 for a tie for third place, at 280, with Don January and Gibby Gilbert.

Green had said last night a player could lose his lead here if he played "conservative too quick." He never played defensively today, but he did play ever so carefully.



Hubert Green sinking a putt for birdie on sixth hole at Hilton Head Island, S.C., yesterday.

Continued on Page 43, Column 2



Clay Regazzoni, left, taking the lead at the end of the first lap in the Long Beach, Calif., race.

Regazzoni Drives a Ferrari An Act Derby Winner

CHAEK KATZ
Special to The New York Times

BEACH, Calif. —Auto racing streets got off a start today but a named "Crash" and the trouble and first United States West by 42.3 seconds estimated at him the 2.02-mile rough downtown

But Clay Regazzoni, a 36-year-old Swiss driver who has had his share of bumpy rides, steered Ferrari to a one, two finish that surprised no one except the second Ferrari finisher, Niki Lauda.

Lauda, the world drivers' champion and winner of the first two title races this season, said yesterday he doubted if half the field would last 80 laps, or 161.6 miles, around the narrow and rough course. The Austrian said he didn't expect to be one of the lucky ones.

Lauda, who never threatened his teammate, was slowing at the end but he finished almost 3 seconds ahead of Patrick Depailler of France, who was threatened by an angry James Hunt.

Depailler, who tangled with the English driver last year in the other "race round the

houses" at Long Beach East in Monte Carlo, went wide around a turn and forced Hunt into one of the temporary concrete barriers.

Hunt, who said his McLaren could have run with Regazzoni's Ferrari, was out of the race on the fourth lap and he was furious, shaking his fist at the Frenchman the next time the Tyrrell driver went by.

"He's good in the streets," Hunt said later of Depailler's driving abilities. "But he's not good in traffic."

"What he did was blatant. He looked at me; I could see him looking at me in his side mirror. He just came out in front of me."

Depailler, who had brake trouble, told Hunt later he

ARCADIA, Calif., March 28 (AP)—An Act withstood the closing bid of Double Discount, a long shot today and won the \$157,000 Santa Anita Derby as Telly's Pop, the favorite, ran out of the money.

An Act, making his bid to go to the Kentucky Derby, went the mile and an eighth, with Lafitt Pincay Jr. up in 1:48 and best Double Discount by a neck.

Double Discount, a 45-1 shot, set the pace, gave way to An Act on the backstretch but came on under the urging of Fernando Toro in the stretch drive.

Telly's Pop, winner of the California Derby on March 13 at Golden Gate Fields, went off as the 7-5 favorite but never figured strongly in this test of Western 3-year-olds.

An Act was bet down to the second choice at 3-1 by the crowd of 52,000 as the nine starters, all weighted at 120 pounds, raced over a fast track.

Life's Hope finished third and June's Blazer fourth.

An Act returned \$6,200, \$5, and \$4.80 for \$2 across the boards. Double Discount paid \$25 to place and \$11.40 to show. Life's Hope, ridden by Angel Cordero Jr., paid \$7.

An Act earned \$97,700 for his syndicate of owners in this 39th running of the Santa Anita feature for the sophomore class.

The son of Pretense-Durga undoubtedly earned a trip to Churchill Downs for the May 1 Kentucky Derby. He is also entered in the Preakness and Belmont Stakes.

An Act became the second so of Pretense to win a Santa Anita Derby. Sham did it in 1973 and placed second to Secretariat in the Kentucky Derby and Preakness.

However, An Act finished only fourth in the California

Prings Wins Final

ARD KOPPELT
Special to The New York Times

PRINGS, Calif. —In one of those storms that hit Prings area a lien than resident to admit, Jimmy red another m-oday by beating er, 6-4, 6-4, for first prize in the Airlines Tennis



Evoone Goolagong of Australia on her way to defeating Virginia Wade of Britain in Boston indoor tournament.

Continued on Page 43, Column 1



Bill Bradley of Knicks is bumped by Paul Silas of the Celtics, who sinks a two-pointer in action at Boston.

Celtics Take Title; Top Knicks, 100-94

By SAM GOLDAPER
Special to The New York Times

BOSTON, March 28—After a game John Havlicek looks a little more worn, he breathes a little heavier, he doesn't get downcourt as quickly, his playing time has been cut and his left knee is aching. But his importance to the Boston Celtics has not diminished.

Within a six-second span, Havlicek, approaching his 36th birthday and playing in his 1,100th National Basketball Association regular season game today, made two key plays that stymied a New York Knick rally and led to a 100-94 Celtic victory before a crowd of 14,251 at the Boston Garden.

After the knicks had closed a 13-point gap to 96-94 on a jump shot by Earl Monroe with 1:33 left, Havlicek blocked a short baseline jump shot by Phil Jackson, and six seconds later drove for the basket and was fouled by John Gianelli. He hit both free throws for his

21st and 22d points and the Knicks never recovered.

The victory clinched a fifth straight Atlantic Division championship for the Celtics, while the Knicks remain one defeat or one Buffalo victory away from mathematical elimination from the playoffs.

The Knicks stayed alive one more day only because the Braves lost at Washington today, 113-90.

"I was trying to help out on Earl Monroe and Spencer Haywood," said Havlicek, the second oldest player in the league (Philadelphia's Leroy Ellis is a month older). "The Knicks swung the play to Phil Jackson and I just caught a piece of the ball. Phil had a wide open shot, lucky for me I guess."

Jackson, sitting in the Knick dressing room, with a pained look on his face and his right arm wrapped, said, "I thought John got a piece of my arm. Don Murphy (the official) thought it was a clear block. I just couldn't believe he got a piece of the ball. I got the ball up quick enough."

Murphy and Paul Mihalik, the other official, had no friends in either dressing room. Between them they issued five technical fouls, Mihalik calling four of them, two against Charlie Scott with 8:47 remaining in the second quarter. That meant an automatic ejection and a \$225 fine for Scott.

Seconds later Murphy slapped Tom Heinsohn, the Celtic's coach, with a technical foul after he had called a third foul on Dave Cowens.

"I'm paying too much in fines," said Scott. "I had

Continued on Page 42, Column 3

Continued on Page 42, Column 7

N.C.A.A. Final On Tonight

By GORDON S. WHITE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, March 28 —Johnny Orr, the Michigan basketball coach, said today, "I'm getting tired of congratulating Bobby Knight [Indiana coach]."

However, the predictions are that Orr will have to do it for a third time this season after undefeated Indiana and Michigan meet for the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship tomorrow night at the Spectrum.

Indiana achieved two of its 31 victories by beating Michigan, 80-74, at Ann Arbor, Mich., and then, 72-67, in overtime at Bloomington, Ind.

The third meeting between the Big Ten Conference teams was assured when both won impressively in the semifinals yesterday. The Hoosiers repeated their season-opening victory over the University of California, Los Angeles, by whipping the defending N.C.A.A. champion, 65-51, after Michigan humil-

Red Smith

The Managers Must Stand Trial

TAMPA, Fla., March 28—From this day forward, Sparky Anderson was saying, 24 managers in the major leagues would have to stand trial. He wasn't referring to the task of putting a team together in half the time usually allowed for spring training, although that is a burden that even he feels. The manager of Cincinnati's world champions has fewer problems than his lodge brothers, but he still worries about finding room for the right players on a 25-man squad. Not only have the Reds added the useful outfielders, Mike Lum and Bob Bailey, to a team that already had George Foster, Cesar Geronimo, Ken Griffey, Merv Rettenmund and Ed Armbrister, but there are four or five rookies who cannot be protected if they are farmed out again, and mistakes could be costly. That wasn't the test he referred to, though, and he wasn't talking about knowing when to change pitchers. He was talking about handling 25 men so they would have some allegiance to the team.

"Can you imagine wanting to play out his option on this team?" There was incredulity in his tone and in his lean, intelligent face. The Reds not only hired him out of minor league obscurity, they trusted him with a team good enough to win four divisional championships, three pennants and one World Series in six years. In his book, playing for Cincinnati is like going to heaven without the inconvenience of dying.

"Suppose a guy playing behind Johnny Bench or Peter Rose, or Joe Morgan," a man said. "You couldn't blame him for being restless."

Measure of Men

"There are guys on the bench in this league," Sparky said, "who better hope nothing happens to the man in front of them. I think there are very few who could be regulars with some other team. A guy who plays a day or two at a time, maybe 70 games a year, might have pretty good figures. Maybe he didn't have to hit against Tom Seaver or Andy Messersmith or Jim Palmer or Catfish Hunter. But playing 70 games in a row is something else, and then he's going to see the Cat or Seaver or Hunter looking at him."

"There's been a lot of them I could name. Play 'em two days straight and it's 'bench me or trade me.' If expansion comes, just wait and see what the new clubs get, because there isn't that much talent around."

"The man I marvel at is the one that's in there day after day and night after night and still puts the figures on the board. I'm talking about Pete Rose, Stan Musial, the real stars. Believe me, especially the way we travel today, flying all night with a game the next night and then the

next afternoon, if you can play 162 games, you're a man."

"I've got news for you," said Maury Allen of the New York Post. "Even a writer, if he covers 162 games he's a man."

"On this club," Sparky said, "we're lucky, we got five or six guys who get 500 at bats apiece. That's why we win. Why, I've seen Rose with the flu so bad he'd lay on the trainer's table until game time, but he'd play nine innings. Last May in Montreal Bench was sick with a virus and Morgan had been spiked. We'd won 18 and lost 19 at the time. Morgan got 16 or 18 stitches and both he and Bench played and we won and got up to 500. The next game I rested them both and we won again. We went to New York and Koonsman beat us and we were 20-20."

That was on May 20. The Reds won 41 of their next 50 games and didn't come back into sight until the World Series. "I know you had such a slow start," a man said, "but I didn't realize you had such a slow start."

"We couldn't do anything," Sparky said. "If we had to make an error, we made it. If we had to not get a run home from third with less than two out, we didn't get it home. I asked myself, 'Am I a liar? Are all the guys who write liars, too? I think we're the best club. They write that we're best. Are we lying?'"

Rose at Third

"You know, we're a good club but sometimes we can see where we have a weakness that you might not spot. I talk to Morgan a lot. He's one of my strongest men. He would make a great manager, he's got judgment, balance, common sense, and he knows what goes on. A kid player couldn't talk to Morgan, but Morgan can talk to the kid and he does. So do Bench and Rose, the way real stars should."

"I was talking to Joe today. I told him we don't have any time to waste, if we have to ask for extra work, let's not have anybody goofing off. There are always some guys, you tell them to run 15 in the outfield and they'll just go and do 15, if you know what I mean. I say, 'Don't con yourself, because you're not conning me. Did you go out to run 15 or to do 15?'"

"This isn't a game where you can turn it on and off like a water faucet. I tell them if they dog it now, there'll come a time when they turn the faucet on and nothing comes out."

"But getting back to last year, it all turned around when I moved Rose from the outfield to third base. That got Foster's but into the lineup, and when he settled down and got a little confidence he was batting .300 and knocking those home runs out of here, and we took off."

played well to time, but then back. But he's it. It had been over out there, I sa, even though I ain that early c he play his behind, which him great." ef-handled like is the same age, rest point is a rive; Connors's it is the return ey have been ther since, they

friends," said ng to an inci-

Of all filter kings:

Nobody's lower than Carlton.

Look at the latest U.S. Government figures for other top brands that call themselves "low" in tar.

	tar, mg/cig.	nicotine, mg/cig.
Brand D (Filter)	14	1.0
Brand D (Menthol)	13	1.0
Brand V (Filter)	11	0.7
Brand T (Menthol)	11	0.6
Brand V (Menthol)	11	0.7
Brand T (Filter)	11	0.6
Carlton Filter	*2	0.2
Carlton Menthol	*2	0.2
Carlton 70's (lowest of all brands)	*1	0.1

*1 mg. tar, 0.1 mg. nicotine
*Av. per cigarette by FTC method

No wonder Carlton is fastest growing of the top 25.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

Filter and Menthol, 2 mg. "tar", 0.2 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, by FTC method.

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ARD KOPPELT
Special to The New York Times

PRINGS, Calif. —In one of those storms that hit Prings area a lien than resident to admit, Jimmy red another m-oday by beating er, 6-4, 6-4, for first prize in the Airlines Tennis

and a 4-1 lead in a 1st position most important career after his triumph over Ar in yesterday's

rs, handling the eated by the irregular winds Fanner did, out- opponent after couple of su- to pull even.

Evoone Goolagong fourth wom- routing side, 6-2, 6-0.)

frican Airlines presented by the of Tennis Pro- the strongest e United States ampionships at n January. Con- at one, too. He efates this year, h were inflicted iend, the Nas- was disqualified Tanner in the

n route to the i Sandy Mayer, ob Lutz, John us year's win- 1 Borg. He com- nament with- set.

was the tough- played in," said had no rhythm I got behind in ally thought I'd but I figured if eep the ball in d might do its and he might istakes than I turned out that

played well to time, but then back. But he's it. It had been over out there, I sa, even though I ain that early c he play his behind, which him great." ef-handled like is the same age, rest point is a rive; Connors's it is the return ey have been ther since, they

friends," said ng to an inci-

page 43, Column 4



Go Valdes of Colombia, left, battling Max Cohen of France in Paris yesterday

Valdes Retains His Title, Stopping Cohen in the 4th

PARIS, March 28—Rodrigo Valdes continuously tested his once-shattered right hand on Max Cohen's face tonight as he easily retained his World Boxing Council midweight title when his opponent gave up in the fourth round.

The Colombian knocked Cohen down twice in the third round with the right hand and smashed in an auto accident last year. Valdes apparently felt no pain; Cohen apparently did. Valdes, 29 years old, was too fast and too strong, a whirling champion against a frightened 34-year-old challenger. His left hooks buckled Cohen's already shaking knees in the fourth when the Frenchman raised his hand. But it was not a victory sign.

Cohen, who was bruised under his left eye, said he had picked up his hand "because all I wanted to do was get out of there." He said he wanted to take a standing knockdown, a ruling often used in European rings when a boxer wants to take time out from punishment. "It wasn't Valdes who beat me," said Cohen, "but the referee. He started to disgust me when I only slipped the round before." A Valdes right to Cohen's nose slipped Cohen to the

Connors Is Victor In Final

Continued From Page 41

deat in the first game. In winning a point with the aid of a wind-blown lob, Connors made an internationally understood gesture with his finger. Tanner stopped and said, "Don't do any of that to me." Connors assured him, as they were changing sides, that he was acknowledging the wind and meant nothing personal. There were no further incidents. So Tanner had to settle for the \$17,500 second-place prize in the \$200,000 purse. The tournament, which was held last year at Tucson, Ariz., will be back here at the Mission Hills Country Club with the purse increased to \$225,000 next year.

In the doubles final Colin Dibley of Australia and Kaver beat Ray Moore of South Africa and Erik van Dillen, 6-4, 6-7, 7-6.

Miss Goolagong Wins BOSTON, March 28 (UPI)—Evoon Goolagong decisively trounced Virginia Wade, 6-2, 6-0, in the final of the \$75,000 Virginia Slims of Boston tennis tournament today.

The victory netted the Australian \$15,000. She has won four Slims tournaments this season. Miss Wade has now lost three finals to Miss Goolagong. Miss Goolagong swept seven games to finish off her opponent, who blew up at a linesman's call on game point in the seventh game of the first set. The 30-year-old Briton stormed around the court in a tantrum that snapped her concentration.

Chris Evert was eliminated in a first-round upset by Diane Fromholtz of Australia.

Orantes Triumphs VALENCIA, Spain, March 28 (Reuters)—Manuel Orantes of Spain defeated Kjell Johansson of Sweden, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, in the final of a \$30,000 international tennis tournament today.

Galindez Keeps Crown OSLO, March 28 (AP)—Victor Galindez of Argentina retained his world light-heavyweight boxing title tonight knocking out Harald Skog of Norway with a flurry of punches to the body and head in the third round of their scheduled 15-round fight.

Green Wins by 5 Shots In 3d Straight Triumph

Continued From Page 41 going for the safe part of every green. And because of that policy he had only one birdie against three bogeys. (Yesterday he had shot a yo-yo round of nine birdies, four bogeys and only five pars.) Green started today with a bogey 5 on the first, where he three-putted from 45 or 50 feet. That didn't faze him at all.

It was on the second hole that, in effect, he claimed the tournament. Green was playing in the last pairing of the day, and Murphy was in the threesome ahead. Green could not see everything Murphy did, but when he saw the figures on the leader board—a triple bogey for Murphy on No. 2—"I was sure I'd won."

From then on he went along for the ride, a nice birdie on a 40-foot putt at the sixth, a bunkered bogey No. 7, a bogey on the 11th, where he missed the green. Everything else was par, routine par, methodical, systematic, machine-like par. "Who needs anything more?" "Nobody made a run at me," Green said, "but I played pretty good golf anyway. When you win you can't complain."

Today's victory raised his season's winnings to \$132,006 and first place on the current list. He has now won 11 tournaments since joining the tour in 1970, and his career winnings total \$659,514.

THE LEADING SCORES Hubert Green . . . 69 67 62 72 74 \$40,000 Jerry Nickles . . . 71 69 71 68 72 \$4,510

Yanks Put In a Bid for Messersmith

By MURRAY CHASS

LAKELAND, Fla., March 28—The Yankees, who 15 months ago won the Catfish Hunter sweepstakes, have formally entered the contest for Andy Messersmith.

George M. Steinbrenner 3d and Gabe Paul, it was learned today, had a lengthy meeting in nearby Tampa last night with Herb Osmond, Messersmith's agent from California. The session, which produced the Yankees' first offer, apparently was fruitful and another meeting was planned. A knowledgeable source who told of the Tampa meeting declined to say what the Yankees offered the right-handed pitcher. The package was believed to have been better than most, if not all, of the other offers Messersmith had received since becoming a free agent two weeks ago.

The highest per-season salary Messersmith had been offered previously is known to be \$200,000. The Yankees were believed to have offered that much or more plus additional inducements such as a bonus that Osmond had sought for his client. The offer apparently placed the Yankees high in the run-

ning of the pitcher's services with the California Angels and the Atlanta Braves.

The Braves have offered \$200,000 a season for an unexpired number of years. The Angels, with whom Messersmith began his career, have proposed the same salary for two seasons. However, the Angels were believed ready to make their bid more attractive. They figure a pitching staff with Nolan Ryan, Frank Tanana and Messersmith could plunk them right into the middle of the pennant race.

Four other teams are known to have made bids for the 30-year-old Messersmith: the Mets, three years at \$175,000 a year; the Chicago White Sox, four years for a

total of \$750,000; Pittsburgh, four years at \$125,000 a year, and Los Angeles, Messersmith's former employer, three years at \$200,000 a year.

Messersmith apparently would have been happy to return to the Dodgers, for whom he played without signing a contract last season. But the Dodgers obviously have no desire to engage in a bidding war for a player they once owned. Messersmith has said publicly that he has no preference for team, league or city, but friends have said that if he couldn't play for the Dodgers, his first choice would be the Yankees.

Thus it's likely that unless the dollar figures become

drastically different, the Yankees could win their second free-agent sweepstakes. This victory, whoever gains it, won't cost nearly so much as the Yankees spent on Hunter after he won his freedom from Charles O. Finley in a breach of contract case.

Hunter's reward has been put at anywhere from \$2.85 million to \$3.75 million. In a deposition recently placed in the record at the Joe Kapp trial in San Francisco, one of Hunter's lawyers said the contract was for \$2.85 million.

However, a source who knows the terms of the contract very well said the lawyer, for some reason, omitted a couple of items. Hunter's basic salary is \$150,000 a season, but his contract also calls for an annual \$100,000 deferred payment that is invested for him by the Yankees. That, in effect, makes his salary \$250,000 a year.

Lolich, Apodaca Shelled as Mets Lose 5th Straight, 9-0

Special to The New York Times

VERO BEACH, Fla., March 28—The New York Mets' spring training skid continued here today, the Los Angeles Dodgers welcomed Mickey Lolich to the National League with a three-run first inning and posted a 9-0 victory that sent Manager Joe Frazier's club to its fifth straight defeat.

To compound the Mets' embarrassment, the game was televised in New York where the fans were able to view for themselves the plight of their team this spring.

"Lolich made only one bad pitch," Frazier said, referring to the three-run, home-run ball served up by Lolich to Ron Cey, the Dodgers' third baseman. "Otherwise I thought he looked good," Frazier added. "But I wasn't happy with Bob Apodaca, and I am a little concerned about Bud Harrelson's knee."

But after giving up three runs in the seventh, two on a home run by John Hale, the right-hander was clipped for four hits and issued a walk in the eighth and was removed. Harrelson played the first seven innings at shortstop and after getting a single in the eighth, was removed for a pinch-runner.

"I just hope Bud's knee is O.K. I hope it hasn't given way on him again," Frazier said.

In the locker room, Harrelson was having an ice pack applied to his right knee by Tom McKenna, the Mets' trainer.

"It has nothing to do with the operation," Harrelson said. "It's just a little muscle that acts up every once in awhile. I'll be O.K. in a day or two."

Harrelson played only one other game this spring. He started against the Yankees last Wednesday and suffered a jammed left thumb on a tag play at second base.

The Mets' attack was virtually nonexistent yesterday. In five pre-season games the Mets have scored only 12 runs while their pitchers have permitted 37.

Lolich, the losing pitcher, struck out Dave Lopes to open the game but Bill Buck-

About the Mets . . .

Mrs. Lorinda de Roulet, elected president of the Mets after the death of her mother, Mrs. Joan Shipman Payson, last October, will get her first look at the team today when they play the Braves in West Palm Beach. The entire Mets' hierarchy will be present for the game since Mrs. de Roulet and M. Donald Grant both winter in nearby Hobe Sound. . . . Mets pitchers have allowed seven home runs in five games. . . . General Manager Joe McDonald spent considerable time huddling with Al Campanis, his Los Angeles counterpart. . . . Jerry Koosman, beaten by the Yankees in his first start, will pitch today against the Braves.

Table with columns for Mets (NL) and Los Angeles (AL) showing player statistics like Runs, Hits, Errors, etc.

MMARIES

Hubert Green, 69, 67, 62, 72, 74 \$40,000 Jerry Nickles, 71, 69, 71, 68, 72 \$4,510

nsactions

Today ETRALL Phoenix, Indiana at the Spectrum, 8 P.M. (Telev. 4, 5 P.M.) S. RACING 4:30, Central and 8:30, 8 P.M. Retaway, 1 P.M. GREY Philadelphia Flyers, 7:30 P.M. (Radio-M.) BRED RACING (Sens) Race Track.

Puts more drama into your life: Clive Barnes in The New York Times

Clive Barnes, New York Times drama critic, takes you to the theater regularly for a total look at new productions—the writing, directing, acting, lighting, setting, costuming, audience reaction. Helps you put a play all together. He gives you a fresh view of revivals, too. Even covers the circus when it comes to town. Or takes you to Dallas or London or Stockholm on occasion. . . . wherever and whenever the most promising theater events occur.

Raise the curtain on Clive Barnes. In The New York Times. At home. Call toll-free 800-325-6400. Or mail this coupon.

Form for requesting Clive Barnes' service, including fields for Name, Address, City, State & Zip, Apt./Fany, Telephone.

Having the most convenient schedule isn't enough. We want to make sure you have a good time, too. So we've got first-rate movies (there's a \$2 headset charge in Coach) and our exclusive Cockpit Camera on all DC-10 flights. And American gives you a choice of 3 entries in First Class and Coach. Making sure your flight is convenient, entertaining and delicious are 3 of the things we do best.

American Airlines advertisement featuring a large image of an airplane and the text 'TO SAN FRANCISCO'.

American Airlines advertisement with the headline 'Only American gives you the right time of day: 9 a.m. Noon. 4:30 p.m.' and a large image of an airplane.

The important business of advertising was never more important.

More than 64% of the Gross National Product of the United States is accounted for by Consumer purchases.

Consumer buying actions account for 64% of the GNP in Great Britain, 54% in Germany, 67% in Italy, 53% in Japan, 67% in Brazil, 57% in Canada.

In short, the market economies of the world depend importantly for their health and growth on the predictable actions of the Consumer.

"Personal Selling," as we once knew it, is no longer economically affordable. The new-car salesman cannot pull up in your driveway and then spend an hour or more giving a demonstration ride; the corner grocery store with a proprietor and two clerks is no longer an affordable, efficient food-distribution system.

Today's shopper makes weekly purchases in a mute marketplace offering a very wide choice of products. The Consumer does the choosing and hears but one human voice—the cashier saying, "That's \$21.85, please."

Taking the product to the Consumer is no longer affordable.

The Consumer must be brought to the product, regularly, predictably.

The most efficient and effective way to reach and to move the Consumer to act is through mass communication—advertising, carefully planned, effectively created, widely and regularly published.

Advertising has demonstrated it can do this important job well in all major markets of the world.

Predictable Consumer action on a large scale makes it possible to plan and build factories and keep them producing, supports retailing organizations, moves crops from field to table, keeps people working in canneries, laboratories, ships, on farms, in banks and in service industries all over the world.

Major marketers know that advertising is not an "on and off" expenditure; it is a major investment in growth. United States advertising agencies invested \$14.6-billion for their clients in 1975, an all-time high. Advertising, in fact, kept pace with the

economy. We are forecasting that advertising expenditures in the U.S. this year will be about 10% above the 1975 level.

Because advertising is vital to marketing economies, it has a parallel duty in any Consumer society—a real and serious obligation to inform and serve the Consumer responsibly.

In a large sense this obligation is basically self-enforcing: *Advertising's ultimate client is the Consumer; lose faith with the Consumer and all is lost.*

The Consumers are not merely an "economic unit"; the Consumers are generally, perfectly capable of making sensible decisions in their own best interests. The Consumers do and will continue to decide which products succeed and which fail. The record is clear and is being written every day.

The Interpublic Group of Companies is the largest advertising agency system in the world. We have just completed our 73rd year in this business, serving many of the world's market leaders in more than 50 countries.

We are pleased that 1975 was a record year for us in all respects.

We regard our opportunities as great and growing and our responsibilities to Consumers, clients and markets to be our long-term professional commitment.

This week we are mailing our 1975 annual report to stockholders. It reflects a five-year record of growth. To obtain a copy, write to Paul Foley, chairman and chief executive officer.

	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971
Gross Income	\$177,991,000	\$156,894,000	\$149,305,000	\$138,925,000	\$131,829,000
Net Income	7,918,000	6,955,000	6,838,000	6,268,000	5,526,000
Earnings Per Share	3.45	2.93	2.74	2.38	2.16

The Interpublic Group of Companies, Inc.

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New York, New York 10020
212 867-1122

The Interpublic Group of Companies is listed in
The New York Stock Exchange under the symbol IPG.

The Interpublic Group of Companies, the largest advertising agency system in the world, includes these major agencies: McCann-Erickson Worldwide, with headquarters in New York, has nine offices in the U.S. and 68 international offices in 51 countries (including 6 affiliated agencies); Campbell-Ewald Company, Detroit; Campbell-Ewald International, 17 offices in 14 countries (including an affiliation with Ervaco in Scandinavia); Tinker, Campbell-Ewald, New York; Erwin-Wasey, Inc., Los Angeles, and The Marschalk Company, Inc., New York and Cleveland.



Liner trucks being fueled at a stop on the New Jersey Turnpike. The possibility of a strike by the teamsters' union is discounted by most of Wall Street's security analysts.

Analysts Favor Trucking Industry's Outlook

BERT E. REDINGFIELD
The trucking industry has a bright outlook, according to analysts who are optimistic about the sector's performance in 1976. They note that the industry has shown resilience and growth potential, particularly in the face of economic challenges. Analysts predict a steady increase in demand for trucking services, driven by the expansion of interstate commerce and the need for efficient logistics solutions. The industry's strong performance is seen as a positive indicator for the broader economy.

It can be assumed that President Ford would be pressed to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act, imposing an 80-day cooling-off period. This factor, most observers believe, puts pressure on the teamster leadership to settle without a strike. An 80-day respite would carry through into June, when the teamsters' union will hold its annual convention. Frank E. Fitzsimmons must stand for re-election as president at the convention, and union officials do not like to face their membership without a contract. Managements of the nation's trucking companies—there are more than 14,500—federalized interstate carriers engaged in interstate commerce—face this week's showdown in relatively good

shape despite their traffic losses in the recession. Traffic, which in the first half of 1975 dropped 20 to 25 percent below 1974 levels, has been good and getting better steadily since the last quarter of 1975. Tonnage in January ran 2.3 per cent ahead of January of last year. February's business was 13.5 per cent above the year-earlier level. And volume in March through last week was up more than 15 per cent. Al Shaw of Standard & Poor's predicts that tonnage for all 1976 will rebound to approximately 1974's level. Total labor costs of the common-carrier trucking industry, consisting of direct wage payments and fringe benefits, accounted for 61.5 percent of over-all revenues,

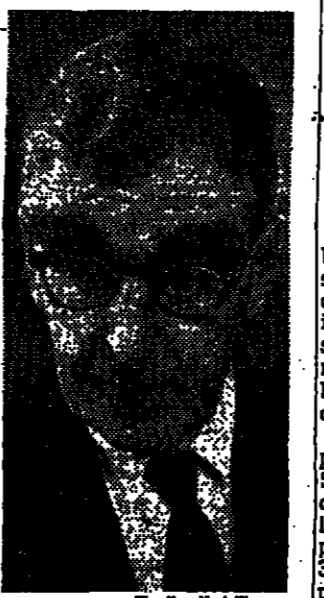
estimated at \$18 billion in 1975 for the 2,230 carriers reporting regularly to the American Trucking Association. The annual salary of an over-the-road driver, under the expiring contract, averages about \$25,000. Under what the union termed a final compromise offer, the teamsters last week sought a raise of 75 cents in the hourly wage rate for the first year, two 25-cent raises in the second year and two 25-cent raises in the third year, making a total of \$1.75. The teamsters additionally have asked for a cost-of-living allowance in the second and third years of the contract. Wall Street analysts are generally of the belief that

Continued on Page 50, Column 2

Durable Goods' Recovery Lifts Earnings for Sears

By ISADORE BARMASH
Special to The New York Times
JAGO—Major household goods, the one significant factor of consumer product sales in the last two years, continued well in March after consecutive months of decline. Arthur M. Wood, chairman and chief executive officer of Sears, Roebuck and Company, said in an interview that the sales increase in his goods has equaled nondurables, he said, strong demand in 1974. "The 1976 expansion outlays will be down because Sears has completed its expenditures for

had sales of \$13.6 billion and net income of \$233 million in the fiscal year, easily accounts for more major appliance business than any other retailer. The resurgence of durable goods reflects replacement demand (offsetting the flat trend in housing starts) which comes from sales of existing homes. Beginning last December, such "housing transfers" have run at a record rate through February, Mr. Wood said. Speaking in his 68th floor office in the 110-story Sears Tower, Mr. Wood disclosed a number of developments contained in the company's annual report to be issued April 10. "Sears is looking into the possibility" of selling its merchandising and operational expertise to foreign countries. The giant retailer will charge a fee for consulting and engineering services on retailing and physical handling of merchandise. Mr. Wood declined to specify target countries but implied that such negotiations were now under way. "This year's domestic expansion will be slightly down from last year's, totaling more than \$275 million against \$282 million in 1975, while next year's expansion budget will be about the same as in 1976. "The 1976 expansion outlays will be down because Sears has completed its expenditures for



Arthur M. Wood

Men Reaten Volt

Men Reaten Volt
A new line of men's clothing is being introduced, featuring a variety of styles and fabrics. The collection includes shirts, jackets, and trousers, designed to offer both style and functionality. The brand is committed to providing high-quality garments that meet the needs of modern men.

Manufacturers Over

Manufacturers Over
The manufacturing sector is showing signs of recovery, with several key industries reporting increased production and sales. This growth is attributed to a combination of factors, including rising demand and improved operational efficiency. Analysts expect continued momentum in the coming months.

National

National
A national financial institution offering a wide range of services, including banking, investment, and insurance. The institution is committed to providing personalized service and innovative solutions to meet the needs of its clients. Its extensive network and strong financial backing ensure reliability and security.

Arab Part of Oil Imported by U.S. More Than in '73

By WILLIAM D. SMITH
Although oil imports into the United States have declined slightly since 1973, the percentage of these imports coming from Arab sources has soared, according to a study released yesterday by the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. The study indicates that imports as a share of total United States oil demand have increased only fractionally in the last three years from 38.1 percent of demand in 1973 to 38.3 percent in 1974 and 38.7 percent in 1975. The report says the reason is that imports as well as demand declined in both 1974 and 1975 but that last year demand dropped more rapidly than imports. Direct Arab oil supplies were equivalent to nearly 10 percent of total United States demand compared with 6 percent in 1973. If the Arab oil component in the oil products imported from Caribbean refineries is included, United States dependency on Arab oil rose to 11 percent in 1975. Imports of Arab oil by the United States in 1975 rose by 36 percent over 1974, the study noted. However, these imports in 1974 were artificially low because of the embargo, which reduced shipments from those sources to almost nothing in the first quarter of that year, according to the study.

PRICE STRENGTH SHOWN BY BONDS

Wall Street Seems to Feel Yields Will Keep Moving Toward Lower Levels

By JOHN H. ALLAN
The bond market last week made its strongest advance this year, and the consensus in Wall Street seems to be that fixed-income securities will continue to move toward higher prices and lower yields. Many bond analysts, adopting the natural skepticism that follows any substantial move in the securities market, caution that the bond market could easily falter as soon as traders nail down some profits from the lengthy advance in prices during most of March. The credit markets did hesitate last Tuesday afternoon and Friday morning, but they rebounded in light trading as the week ended and the recovery restored confidence. As March is ending, the dominant view of the outlook for the credit markets—based on the conclusions of 30 bond market letters sent to scores of investment bankers and traders over the last week—is two-pronged: Short-term rates will shortly begin to rise as corporate demand for credit increases; long-term rates will continue to decline as the volume of financing remains light in April. Commercial Paper As evidence of the pickup in demand for short-term credit, analysts note that total commercial paper outstanding in the most recent two weeks for which data are available has jumped \$1.27 billion to \$51.25 billion. It had declined moderately over the preceding two months. "We think that the financial community has an exaggerated impression of the current weakness in demand for short-term credit by business," said H. Erich Heinemann of Morgan Stanley & Company as he belittled the "preoccupation" with weekly changes in loans at New York City banks. At least a portion of the decline in loans here, he explained, can be traced to a desire by the banks to mitigate the impact of state and local taxes enacted last year by booking loans abroad. While there is a large amount of agreement that short term rates will rise there is less of a consensus about when the upward move would begin. The Federal Reserve, after its puzzling actions a month ago has kept interest rates in the money market highly stable for several weeks, and Fed watchers expect such stability to continue for the period just ahead. Bond Tug-of-War In the bond market, the continual tug-of-war between borrowers and lenders recently has been favoring the borrowers. Last week interest rates on state, city and other local government bonds registered their largest decline in a little more than a year. The particularly sharp climb in tax-exempt bond prices stemmed largely from the renewed optimism that New York State would be able to borrow all the money it needs over the next three months. In the tax-exempt bond market's recovery, triple-A bonds jumped from more than 2 points, and medium-grade municipal bonds climbed more than 3 points. Bond yields were reduced 20 to 30 basis points. In the corporate bond market, AA-rated long-term utility bonds rose 1 point or more, and similarly rated industrial bonds went up 2 points or more. Yields on AA utility bonds de-

Continued on Page 47, Column 4

Panel on Corporate Bribery Overseas To Be Named by President This Week

U.S. Reports Gains in Its Campaign Against Improper Payments

By ROBERT D. BERSHEY Jr.
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 28—The Government believes it is making progress in a broad campaign it has mounted against improper payments by American corporations. The drive is led by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which is using techniques that might be employed by a district attorney with an overwhelming case—plea bargaining and using confessions to help in investigations of other suspects. The Internal Revenue Service is also active, scrutinizing the returns of corporations and their executives for possible tax fraud arising from deductions. The I.R.S. says it expects to examine more than 100 companies, using agents here and in 14 other countries around the world. Questionable overseas payments have shaken confidence in the integrity of the nation's business leadership, threatened its diplomatic relations and perhaps changed the military procurement decisions of allies. The revelations over the last 18 months have led, according to the State Department, to "grievous damage" to United States foreign policy. Court Action Taken More than 80 companies—60 of them among the 500 largest in the country—have either been taken to court by the S.E.C. or have come forward under its so-called voluntary program for admitting misconduct, and about 20 more companies are expected to have undergone its scrutiny by Memorial Day, the unofficial end of the annual meeting season. Although it is too early to be sure that business is, in fact, coming clean, the S.E.C. is clearly elated at the results so far. "In my judgment, the combination of the commission's view of filings and its enforcement activities is getting to the bottom of the issue of questionable corporate payments," the S.E.C.'s chairman, Roderick M. Hills, declared in a recent interview. Other agencies and arms of the Government are following their own remedies, though



Elliot L. Richardson



Roderick M. Hills

Kissinger and Others Cabinet Level Expected to Join Richardson

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 28—The White House said today that a formal announcement and details would be made "some time this week" about the creation of a Cabinet level task force to investigate misconduct of American corporations overseas. An informal announcement was made by President Ford himself late Saturday during his campaign appearance at Croton, Wis. He gave no detail beyond saying that Secretary of Commerce Elliot L. Richardson would be the panel chairman. Mr. Richardson, in a telephone interview late last night said that he believed other commission members likely to include Secretary of State Kissinger, Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld, Secretary of the Treasury William F. Simon, William L. Sullivan, Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs, James T. Lynn, Director of Office of Management & Budget.

Cabinet-Level Group At the White House today press office spokesman said "We plan to announce it some time this week. The President does plan to create a Cabinet level task force chaired by Secretary Richardson to examine this whole area of questionable payments by United States corporations to foreign officials and individuals and governments. It is expected that actual announcement will be made sometime this week." The spokesman would give no additional details, when he was told that Richardson had done so, as "he shouldn't be saying anything," because the commission was being established by President. "One of those involved in setting up the task force was Edward C. Schmults, a deputy counsel to the President," Schmults, in a telephone interview today, said he had been working on preparing recommendations for Mr. Ford on "organizational aspects" of the panel. He said the membership would

Continued on Page 46, Column 6

Personal Finance: Expenses for Travel

By LEONARD SLOANE
Travel and entertainment expenses can be taken as a business deduction if they are directly related to the occupation or trade of the taxpayer. Yet many of these legitimate expenses are disallowed by the Internal Revenue Service because they do not meet the necessary substantiation requirements. As a general rule, travel and entertainment expenses are deductible only to the extent that they exceed the amount reimbursed by an employer. But the I.R.S. may inquire as to whether this reimbursement was preceded by the submission of adequate substantiating evidence to the employer, particularly if the employer is a private corporation. Employees, moreover, will be considered to have accounted properly to employers if reimbursement for trips was made on a per diem basis—up to a maximum of usually \$44. Similarly, if transportation reimbursement is paid to an employee who uses his own car for company travel of up to 15 cents

a mile, this too will be considered an acceptable accounting. A caveat here is that any executive who owns more than 10 percent of his company's stock must account in full and cannot take advantage of the per diem rates. This excursion, however, does not apply to mileage allowance. For those who spend their own money on business travel and entertainment—or

Confidential business purposes do not have to be recorded but should be available elsewhere. An improperly prepared diary can be as useless as no diary at all. Take a look at these examples: "The entertainment and gift expenses of a ticket agent, amounting to thousands of dollars, were disallowed because his diary was written five years after the expenses occurred. The Tax Court ruled that afterthought entries like these are not an adequate record, but rather are equivalent to uncorroborated testimony. "A show business couple

Continued on Page 47, Column 1

Surge in Potato Futures Prices Is Upsetting Farmers

Spread Between the Forward and Cash Markets Said to Impair Hedging

By H. J. MAIDENBERG
There was another mysterious surge in Maine potato futures prices last week, which further widened the gap between the cash market and that for produce deliverable through this May. Although experience holds that futures and cash prices should converge as the contracts near maturity, the widening spread seen last week brought dismay not only to Maine farmers, consumers and food processors, but also to a number of traders as well. Maine Cash Price Outwardly, what happened last week was that the prices of Maine potatoes for delivery during the next two months rose as much as \$2.17, to close at \$14.85 a hundred pounds on the May contract. May is the last of the old crop (fall, 1975, harvest) contracts on the New York Mercantile Exchange. But the cash price in Maine, as recorded by the Department of Agriculture, rose less than a dollar to



Potatoes after harvest last year on Long Island. The wide disparity between cash and futures prices for potatoes is creating problems for farmers.

roughly \$7 a hundred pounds. "This spread is not only disconcerting," an official of the Maine Potato Growers Cooperative said last Friday, "but it lessens the value of the futures market as a hedging mechanism." The official, who asked not to be named, noted that farmers and food processors traditionally sell short on the Mercantile Exchange here as a hedge against eroding values of their crops and inventories. A farmer, for example, having calculated the cost of the crop he plants in May and his expected output and profit would then sell a like amount of produce short on the exchange as protection against a price decline after the harvest. "Everybody Gets Hurt" "But the spread is so wide now," another potato co-op official in Presque Isle, Me., observed, farmers are afraid to short the market. Futures prices are too high and away from the cash markets they anticipate next fall."

Another reason farmers are unhappy with the futures market rises is that they come on the eve of planting, which starts in Maine in about five weeks. "Some farmers look at the newspaper futures prices and switch out of other crops into potatoes," the co-op manager said, "and come October they have a glut of spuds and everybody gets hurt and angry." If the market rises further, one produce merchant said here the other day, "we will again be getting tenders

from producers as far away as the state of Washington. The only advantage the Maine growers have in this market is logistics. When the price is high enough, you would

Continued on Page 48, Column 5

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PROJECT NOTES

OF VARIOUS LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES



INTEREST EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAXES BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSING ACT OF 1937, AS AMENDED.

THE UNITED STATES HOUSING ACT OF 1937, AS AMENDED, PROVIDES THAT THESE NOTES SHALL BE INCONTESTABLE IN THE HANDS OF A BEARER AND THE FULL FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES IS PLEDGED TO THE PAYMENT OF ALL AMOUNTS AGREED TO BE PAID BY THE AUTHORITY AS SECURITY FOR SUCH OBLIGATIONS.

AMOUNT	DUE	PRICE TO YIELD	TAXABLE EQUIVALENT
\$339,405,000	OCTOBER 22, 1976	2.85%	5.70%
51,547,000	NOVEMBER 19, 1976	2.90	5.80
474,000	DECEMBER 17, 1976	2.95	5.90
3,422,000	JANUARY 14, 1977	3.00	6.00
53,430,000	FEBRUARY 11, 1977	3.10	6.20
800,000	MARCH 18, 1977	3.10	6.20
183,387,000	APRIL 15, 1977	3.15	6.30

*FOR AN INDIVIDUAL IN THE 50% FEDERAL INCOME TAX BRACKET.

DATED AND DELIVERABLE IN NEW YORK APRIL 20, 1976.

BEARER NOTES IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$5,000, \$25,000 AND \$100,000 WITH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE AT MATURITY AT CITIBANK, N.A. OR AT MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK, N.Y.

THESE NOTES ARE OFFERED HERE, AS AND IF ISSUED AND RECEIVED BY US AND SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE AND CHANGE IN PRICE.

CITIBANK, N.A.

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

SALOMON BROTHERS

WEEDEN & CO.
INCORPORATED

PRESIDENT TO PICK PANEL ON BRIBERY

Continued From Page 45

small because it was high level and because the members were chosen from those Government agencies that have some relevance to the matter, such as the State and Commerce Departments. Mr. Schmitt said it was likely that the commission itself would set up a "small working group" of staff from their departments and agencies and that it would be "looking at the policy aspects" of the problem "as contrasted with the law-enforcement and investigative aspects," which fall within the purview of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Internal Revenue Service, and similar agencies.

The group, he said, would make recommendations to Mr. Ford for "legislative or other forms of action—that's up to the group." He said that it would be set up with instructions to report to the President "within a specific time" but would not say what that period might be because that detail, he said, should be part of the announcement.

There was no immediate indication of why Mr. Ford decided to act, although it is known that the disclosures have had what Mr. Kissinger recently called "very serious effects" on the domestic situation of the foreign countries involved.

Mr. Richardson, in discussing the commission's work, said, "the question we will address in order to clarify what needs to be done are whether there needs to be joint international action, whether the monitoring rules of the S.E.C. are adequate, whether the codes of conduct voluntarily adopted by many companies are sufficient and whether there should be "unilateral statutory prohibitions or reports."

The situation is known to be particularly acute in Japan, where the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation is said to have paid a secret sales agent over the last 18 years. The corporation has admitted paying out more than \$20 million in bribes to various persons overseas—in Japan, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Turkey, South Africa, Nigeria and Colombia—to facilitate the sale of its aircraft.

A number of other companies have also been the focus of investigation, allegedly for similar improper overseas pay-ments, including the Gulf Oil Corporation; the Phillips Petroleum Company; the Occidental Petroleum Corporation; the Boeing Company; and the United Brands Company.

Mr. Richardson said that he believed it to be a "very, very serious matter."

U.S. Cites Gains in Fighting Bribe

Continued From Page 45

committees, including one that would make it a crime to bribe foreign officials and requiring that companies periodically disclose all sales agents and their fees.

Amendments to military sales and aid bills in the Senate and House of Representatives that would force disclosure of fees or cut off aid to countries that solicit or receive bribes from American companies.

House and Senate resolutions calling for codes of conduct to be formulated with the aid of such international bodies as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the International Monetary Fund or under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Proposals by the State Department that a multilateral agreement be negotiated within the United Nations to deter and punish wrongdoing and that a structure be set up for bilateral cooperation with foreign law enforcement agencies.

An investigation by the Justice Department to determine whether payments by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation violated the law.

Consultations by the Commerce Department with the business community that may lead toward an Administration position on legislation that may be offered to Congress.

But it is the S.E.C. that is most active.

Armed with strong authority to administer the nation's securities laws, the commission has managed to enlist the cooperation of a large number of itself. The commission has an enforcement force of only 500, including clerks and secretaries.

Although its invitation for companies to confess wrongdoing carried a strong incentive—it would "lessen the need" for action by the S.E.C.—the commission has been pleasantly surprised by the number of companies that have accepted, according to Stanley Sporkin, the aggressive head of the enforcement division.

admitted making payments to government officials abroad. These include the General Telephone and Electric Company of America; Tanneco Inc.; and the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

The establishment of similar commission follows by several weeks indications from the Phillips Petroleum White House that this might be a possible method of exploring the problem. But there was no direct word until last night, when Mr. Ford said that he believed it to be a "very, very serious matter."



Associated Press
Stanley Sporkin

"Whether they've disclosed all or not we don't know yet, but they're admitting even some small kinds of things," he said. This, Mr. Sporkin indicated, was being taken to mean that most companies coming forward have decided to play it safe rather than risk follow-up action that could prove a much greater embarrassment.

Underlying the nation's basic securities laws, which are administered by the commission, is the principle of disclosure to investors of all the facts they need to make intelligent decisions.

Crucial to its strategy

The commission never passes on the merits of investments or on the morality or legality of management conduct. But crucial to its current strategy is the assumption that much business practice will not survive public scrutiny.

There is no question that this requirement of disclosure will perceptibly influence courses of conduct. A. A. Sommer, Jr., a commissioner, told a Texas audience last month. "If people know that they will have to report their misconduct under penalty of severe retribution, probably there would be more compliance with the law."

He added that disclosure requirements regarding transactions between companies and their executives have reduced the number of such transactions and assured the fair deal.

Further evidence of the fact that disclosure is a powerful weapon can be seen in the commission's reaction to proposals for increasing its authority. For example, Mr. Hills opposes a bill, outlined recently by Senator William Proxmire, the Wisconsin Democrat, calling for criminal penalties for bribery.

Would Strengthen Penalties

Although the commission's chairman has said he would favor stronger and more automatic penalties for violation of securities laws, neither he nor Mr. Sporkin believes the commission lacks any essential powers.

"If my assumptions as to what is happening now are correct, we can correct the deplorable practices we have seen with the tools we now have," Mr. Hills told a group of lawyers on March 15.

Whatever urge there may be now for new laws and whatever their merit, Congress will, trust, wait for new laws until we can provide an over-all report of what we have found, he said.

He added, "Surely we will not pass a law that prohibits American companies from violating foreign laws."

Mr. Sporkin has suggested one measure that might prove helpful in uncovering wrongdoing—the ability to examine internal company records in cases where there are no particular suspicions.

But Mr. Hills said the commission, which now needs legal cause to look at such documents, could rely on its own "pretty good instincts."

"Accurate record-keeping of course, is central to the disclosure process and bribery and kickbacks threaten to subvert it. This is why the commission's cleanup drive has also embraced the accounting and legal professions."

The commission is meeting with accountants to press for one measure in particular, which have traditionally been performed with the goal of confirming adherence to generally accepted accounting principles and not with any emphasis on discovering misconduct by company officials. The S.E.C. seeks deeper and more precise inquiries.

Lawyers are being warned that they must take stronger steps to preserve their independence from clients.

Mr. Hills, who is himself a lawyer, is asking, "How much longer will it be before our profession recognizes the inherent conflict that is created when a lawyer serves his client both as a director and as corporate counsel?"

Many lawyers and businessmen are seeking guidance from the commission what is proper behavior that is not. Commissioner Sommer has also suggested this, but now he is second thoughts, as are at the S.E.C.

"It's not been decided down," one commission declared, "but the commission has escalated to such a point that it would take some time to write them and they'd be possible to administer. Guidelines would be a bit for those who want to be around them."

Mr. Sommer conceded drawing of a master code provide enforcement but he is not convinced that such a code comes mainly from a question.

"If an afraid America, simply doesn't have kind of time in which establish itself in the est the American people," in calling on corporati develop their own co-coduct.

Scores of companies adopted such codes, which locally prohibit the use of funds for political illegal purposes.

Many Businessmen Ske

But even as they set to write their codes man businessmen are skeptical it will be effective and it appears not to be rely them.

Moreover, there is tempt being made by th mission to prohibit forei agents' fees will cause r ment and neither will "cliffhanger" payments s \$5,000 to port function expedite the unloading Disclosure of a "geni sar."

There is likely to be small group of compan believe they must com bribe foreign officials ranking high in the ment, as a condition c business.

In these cases, Mr. H the more material the is to the company e greater the risk of ic the more specific the sure that will be requi get to be more than i be added.

A National Purp

Nonetheless, Mr. Hill these days of a nation ing "a moment conver has a performance abn maintaining that practices are being d reduced.

The hard-nosed spe view committee of the Corporation's board, 298-page report led to charges of several to tives, including the c chairman, Bob R. Dor cluded that Gulf's ne had effectively put a illegal contributions ments.

Although recogniz the tough rules, which annual letters from he tives confirming ad would depend heavily spirit in which they ar out, the committee, tistic, it said:

"Even without su policies and procedure the publicity and comm which Gulf has been s the committee is of the that the entire comp been put on such notic alerted to the need strict compliance in th with the laws govern corporate contributions th Gions of the law on the the company or its offi quite unlikely."

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

to the holders of

Empresas Eléctricas Asociadas

Lima Light and Power Company

6 1/4% Debentures Series I Due October 15, 1982

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to the provisions of Article Five of the Indenture dated as of July 1, 1977, between Lima Light and Power Company (Empresas Eléctricas Asociadas) now known as Empresas Eléctricas Asociadas, Lima Light and Power Company and Schroder Trust Company, as Trustee, securing the bonds of said issue, Schroder Trust Company, as Trustee, has selected by lot, and hereby calls for redemption on April 15, 1976, as one hundred percent (100%) of their principal amount of \$2,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the bonds of said issue bearing the following distinctive numbers:

BONDS OF \$25.00 PRINCIPAL AMOUNT EACH

Serial	Number	Serial	Number	Serial	Number	Serial	Number
12	137	26	372	47	562	71	861
14	144	28	374	49	564	73	863
16	146	30	376	51	566	75	865
18	148	32	378	53	568	77	867
20	150	34	380	55	570	79	869
22	152	36	382	57	572	81	871
24	154	38	384	59	574	83	873
26	156	40	386	61	576	85	875
28	158	42	388	63	578	87	877
30	160	44	390	65	580	89	879
32	162	46	392	67	582	91	881
34	164	48	394	69	584	93	883
36	166	50	396	71	586	95	885
38	168	52	398	73	588	97	887
40	170	54	400	75	590	99	889
42	172	56	402	77	592	101	891
44	174	58	404	79	594	103	893
46	176	60	406	81	596	105	895
48	178	62	408	83	598	107	897
50	180	64	410	85	600	109	899
52	182	66	412	87	602	111	901
54	184	68	414	89	604	113	903
56	186	70	416	91	606	115	905
58	188	72	418	93	608	117	907
60	190	74	420	95	610	119	909
62	192	76	422	97	612	121	911
64	194	78	424	99	614	123	913
66	196	80	426	101	616	125	915
68	198	82	428	103	618	127	917
70	200	84	430	105	620	129	919
72	202	86	432	107	622	131	921
74	204	88	434	109	624	133	923
76	206	90	436	111	626	135	925
78	208	92	438	113	628	137	927
80	210	94	440	115	630	139	929
82	212	96	442	117	632	141	931
84	214	98	444	119	634	143	933
86	216	100	446	121	636	145	935
88	218	102	448	123	638	147	937
90	220	104	450	125	640	149	939
92	222	106	452	127	642	151	941
94	224	108	454	129	644	153	943
96	226	110	456	131	646	155	945
98	228	112	458	133	648	157	947
100	230	114	460	135	650	159	949
102	232	116	462	137	652	161	951
104	234	118	464	139	654	163	953
106	236	120	466	141	656	165	955
108	238	122	468	143	658	167	957
110	240	124	470	145	660	169	959
112	242	126	472	147	662	171	961
114	244	128	474	149	664	173	963
116	246	130	476	151	666	175	965
118	248	132	478	153	668	177	967
120	250	134	480	155	670	179	969
122	252	136	482	157	672	181	971
124	254	138	484	159	674	183	973
126	256	140	486	161	676	185	975
128	258	142	488	163	678	187	977
130	260	144	490	165	680	189	979
132	262	146	492	167	682	191	981
134	264	148	494	169	684	193	983
136	266	150	496	171	686	195	985
138	268	152	498	173	688	197	987
140	270	154	500	175	690	199	989

On April 15, 1976, the bonds so called for redemption will become due and payable at the office of Private Bank and Trust Company, Zurich, Switzerland.

From and after the redemption date, the bonds so called for redemption shall cease to bear interest and shall cease to be entitled to any lien, benefit or security under the Indenture, the coupons for interest pertaining thereto maturing subsequent to the redemption date shall be void, and the holders of such bonds shall have no further rights thereunder except upon surrender of such bonds to receive payment of the principal thereof.

Said bonds should be accompanied by all coupons appertaining thereto and maturing subsequent to April 15, 1976. Coupons maturing April 15, 1976 or prior thereto should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

SCHRODER TRUST COMPANY
Trustee

Dated March 29, 1976

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

to the holders of

Empresas Eléctricas Asociadas

Lima Light and Power Company

6 1/4% Debentures Series I Due October 15, 1982

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34	164	48	394	69	584	93	883
36	166	50	396	71	586	95	885
38	168	52	398	73	588	97	887
40	170	54	400	75	590	99	889
42	172	56	402	77	592	101	891
44	174	58	404	79	594	103	893
46	176	60	406	81	596	105	895
48	178	62	408	83	598	107	897
50	180	64	410	85	600	109	899
52	182	66	412	87	602	111	901
54	184	68	414	89	604	113	903
56	186	70	416	91	606	115	905
58	188	72	418	93	608	117	907
60	190	74	420	95	610	119	909
62	192	76	422	97	612	121	911
64	194	78	424	99	614	123	913
66	196	80	426	101	616	125	915
68	198	82	428	103	618	127	917
70	200	84	430	105	620	129	919
72	202	86	432	107	622	131	921
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76	206	90	436	111	626	135	925
78	208	92	438	113	628	137	927
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84	214	98	444	119	634	143	933
86	216	100	446	121	636	145	935
88	218	102	448	123	638	147	937
90	220	104	450	125	640	149	939
92	222	106	452	127	642	151	941
94	224	108	454	129	644	153	943
96	226	110	456	131	646	155	945
98	228	112	458	133	648	157	947
100	230	114	460	135	650	159	949
102	232	116	462	137	652	161	951
104	234	118	464	139	654	163	953
106	236	120	466	141			

Redemption Notice

City of Oslo (Norway)

9% Sinking Fund External Loan Bonds due May 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of May 1, 1970...

Table with columns for Bond Numbers and corresponding serial numbers for redemption.

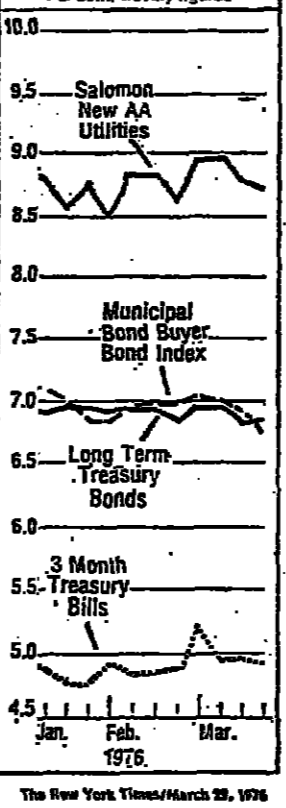
May 1, 1976 there will become due and payable upon each Bond selected for redemption the redemption price...

For the CITY OF OSLO (NORWAY) CITIBANK, N.A. as Fiscal Agent

Bond Market Expected to Show A Continued Strength in Prices

Continued From Page 45 In this week's corporate financing, these issues are scheduled: TUESDAY The Tru Inductors...

Market Rates



Personal Finance

Continued From Page 45 deducted a large sum for entertaining guests in restaurants and at home...

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION to the Holders of Japan 5 1/2% External Loan King Fund Bonds Due May 1, 1980

HEREBY GIVEN that Six Hundred Twenty Two Thousand Dollars principal amount of Japan 5 1/2% External Loan King Fund Bonds...

Table with columns for Bond Numbers and serial numbers for redemption.

to above bonds should present and surrender them for redemption on May 1, 1976...

THE BANK OF TOKYO TRUST COMPANY as Fiscal Agent

NOTICE TO ALL HOLDERS OF SEWER REVENUE BONDS, SERIES 1988, ISSUED BY THE EATONTOWN TOWNSHIP

A Complaint has been filed in the Superior Court of New Jersey...

Interest exempt, in the opinion of counsel, from all present Federal, New York State and New York City Income Taxation.

\$70,000,000 County of Albany, New York South Mall Construction Bonds, Series M

Rated: Moody's-A; Standard & Poor's-A

Dated March 1, 1976 Due April 1, as shown below

Bonds maturing on April 1, 1997 and thereafter will be callable as a whole or in part in the inverse order of their maturity...

Principal and semiannual interest (April 1 and October 1, first coupon October 1, 1976), payable at the State Bank of Albany, Albany, New York...

These Bonds, in the opinion of counsel, are valid and legally binding obligations of the County of Albany, payable from ad valorem taxes...

Table with columns for Amount, Due, Rate, Yield, and Price for various bond series.

These Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to approval of legality by Messrs. Sullivan, Donovan, Hanrahan & Shiers, New York, N.Y.

- List of financial institutions and firms: BACHE HALSEY STUART INC., SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO., KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO., etc.

ORANGE and ROCKLAND UTILITIES, Inc.

Dividend Notice A dividend of 32 cents will be paid on May 1, 1976 to shareholders of record April 15, 1976.

Build your bridge Bridge players can sharpen their game with the bridge columns of the weekday New York Times and the Sunday Times Arts and Leisure Section.

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Help Wanted 2600 BANKING TRANSIT-13.5K

Bookkeeping-Machine Operator Elliot Fisher

Help Wanted 2600 CLERK/TYPIST Good Figure Attitude

Help Wanted 2600 DATA PROCESSING COMPUTER OPERATOR/PROGRAMMER

Help Wanted 2600 HAIR STYLIST/BARBER

Help Wanted 2600 BROILERMAN COOK M/F

Help Wanted 2600 BUYER LADIES DRESSES

Help Wanted 2600 CLERK/TYPIST

Help Wanted 2600 DATA PROCESSING COMPUTER OPERATOR/PROGRAMMER

Help Wanted 2600 HAIR STYLIST/BARBER

Help Wanted 2600 DELI CLERK

Help Wanted 2600 DENTAL TECHNICIAN

Help Wanted 2600 DESIGNER

Help Wanted 2600 ENGINEER-RESIDENT

Help Wanted 2600 EXEC SECY

Help Wanted 2600 JEWELRY MIRABELLA

Help Wanted 2600 MODEL

Help Wanted 2600 SUPERVISOR

Help Wanted 2600 WALL ASSOC

Help Wanted 2600 WALL ASSOC

In New York It's The New York Times for jobs

كسوان الاصل

'Action' Services Are a Help to Some Consumers

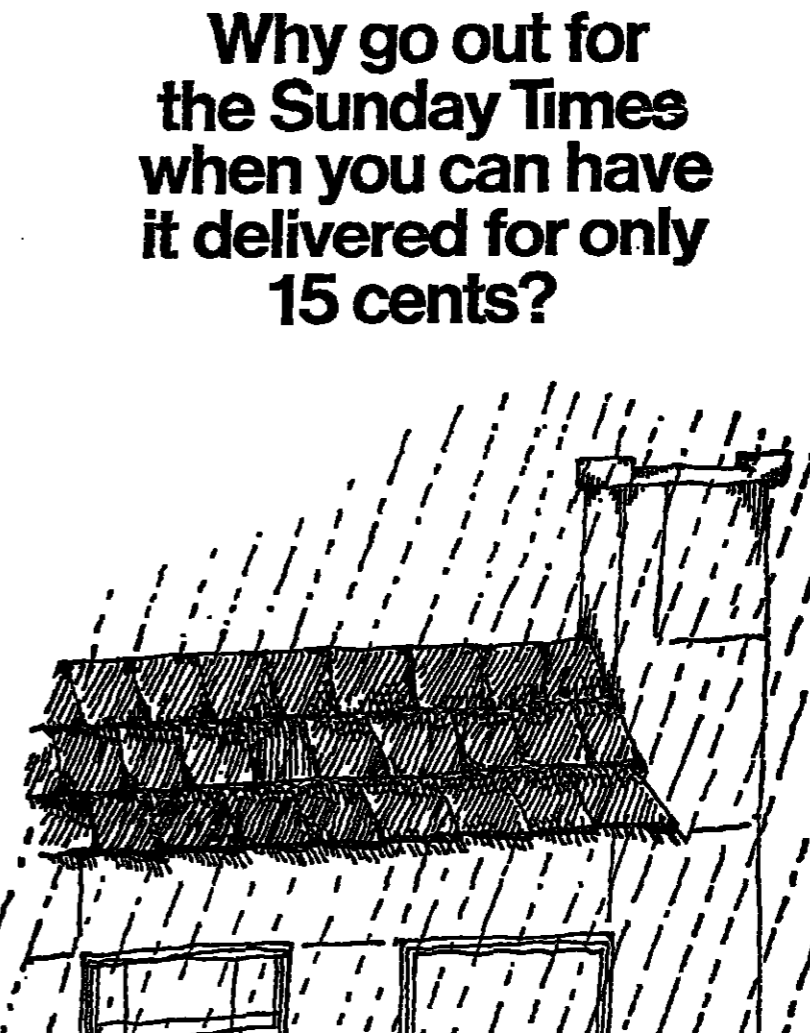
From Page 31
When remodeling
category are
and its 'action
Chris Jones; the
in the Nassau
of The Daily
the 'Help' col-
the Long Island

full-time volunteer and oc-
casional part-time volun-
teers, rarely gets involved in
complaints, but processes
them by simply forwarding
them to the government
agency or business com-
plained about. Each complaint
is accompanied by a cover
letter.
'I have forwarded it [the
complaint letter] to you,'
says the cover letter. 'Be-
cause I have no way of de-
termining the validity of the
complaint. I hope you will
let me know if the matter
warrants any further action
by our organization.'

knowledge of the names of
powerful government and
business executives who can
short-circuit normal bureau-
cratic procedures and get
action.
Interviews with some of
these people—officials of the
city housing agencies, the
New York City and Suffolk
County Departments of Con-
sumer Affairs, the Social Se-
curity Administration, Blue
Cross and Blue Shield of
Greater New York and New
York Hospital—disclose that
some of them are very critical
of some of the help ser-
vices.
Most of these officials
asked to have their identities
concealed because, as one
put it, 'We have to live with
these people in the media.'

'The companies are all co-
operative because they don't
like any form of adverse
publicity,' says Mr. O'Malley.
A forwarding system and
form letters are also used
for some complaints by the
Action 4 center. But Miss
Furness says that this system
is used only for routine situa-
tions where simply calling
attention to a problem is
enough to get it solved. Com-
plaints that seem to involve
a violation of law are re-
ferred to the proper law-
enforcement agency, she
says, and subjective prob-
lems that need mediation are
handled personally.

Why go out for
the Sunday Times
when you can have
it delivered for only
15 cents?



group of services
mise to resolve
complaint. Betty
Action 4, and
founder of Call
say they can
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plaints than the
m, for example,
ousing agencies
ous complaint
l only in cases
encies do Call
Action 4 use
to give priority
is also says she
it no success in
warranty com-
s planning an
ision story on

1,000 Letters a Week
Except in emergencies,
staff members do not in-
tercede personally in complaints,
nor try to mediate contented
situations, and there is no
follow-up unless the original
complainant writes again to
say the problem was not re-
solved. Personal involvement
is impossible, says Mr.
Jones's staff, because the sta-
tion receives more than 1,000
letters a week.
WNEW-TV's is not the
only such operation to use
a forwarding system. The
Daily News Action Line col-
umn as well as The Long
Island Press's 'Help!' col-
umn operate the same way.
The success stories they
print are drawn from the
responses they get from the
government agencies or busi-
nesses that have acted on
the problems.
One key to the success of
all the help services is their

Behind on Complaints
Government and business
officials interviewed con-
firmed Miss Furness's state-
ments, and gave Action 4
high marks for follow-up
and professional screening of
complaints.
Action 4 receives about
1,000 letters a week and
operates with a staff of eight
professionals and volunteers,
the smallest staff of those
services that offer personal
help with problems. Miss
Furness says that one full-
time paid position is vacant,
and that as a result the ser-
vice is two months behind on
complaints.
The Channel 13 Help Cen-
ter operates in a manner that
is very similar to Call for
Action. Complaints are re-
ceived by phone during re-
stricted hours and are solved
by phone. The one significant
difference is that a staff of

volunteers is augmented by
students enrolled in a con-
sumer law clinic at New York
University Law School under
the tutelage of Bruce Ratner,
a former consumer advocate
with the New York City De-
partment of Consumer Af-
fairs.
WABC-TV has solved the
staffing problem for its Eye-
witness News Help Center
by advertising for volunteers
to handle the more than 500
complaints that come in
each week.
According to Peter Lance,
the center's director, there
are about 120 volunteers
working over any one period.
Mr. Lance says that the
center tries to control the
work of the volunteers by
using standard forms and
having complaints screened
by paid professionals before
volunteers are allowed to
work on them. He also
showed a report, a film
clip that proved the benefits
of having ample staff to
work on problems.
The clip was about a con-
sumer who had complained
to the Help Center that she
believed that a car she had
purchased as new had actual-
ly been stolen from the re-
purchaser, damaged and
then repaired by the dealer
who had sold it to her as a
new car.
A volunteer called every
police department in North-
west New Jersey and finally
located the one that had
reported that the car had been
stolen. The car dealer gave
the consumer a new car.

Weather Reports and Forecast

Summary

Sunny skies are forecast
for the metropolitan area
today, and skies over most
of the Northeast will be par-
tly cloudy to sunny. Thunder-
storms and showers will
extend from the Gulf of
Mexico into Canada, and
westward into the Eastern
Plains States. Showers are
also expected in the central
Rockies and in northwestern
Washington. Elsewhere, skies
will be partly cloudy to
sunny. It will be cool west
of the Plains States, while
the rest of the country will
be mild.
The metropolitan area en-
joyed sunny skies yesterday,
while cloudy skies covered
most of the Northeast. Some
thunderstorms were re-
ported in northern Florida
and cloudy skies covered
most of the Gulf Coast.
Showers and thundershowers
extended from Kansas and
Missouri through Oklahoma
and Arkansas into Texas.
Cloudy skies covered the
Plains States, the southern
Rockies and most of the
Northwest. One inch of snow
was reported in Boise, Idaho,
while a two-inch snowfall
was reported in parts of
Wyoming and Washington.
Sunny skies covered the
Southeast. Elsewhere, skies
were partly cloudy to sunny.

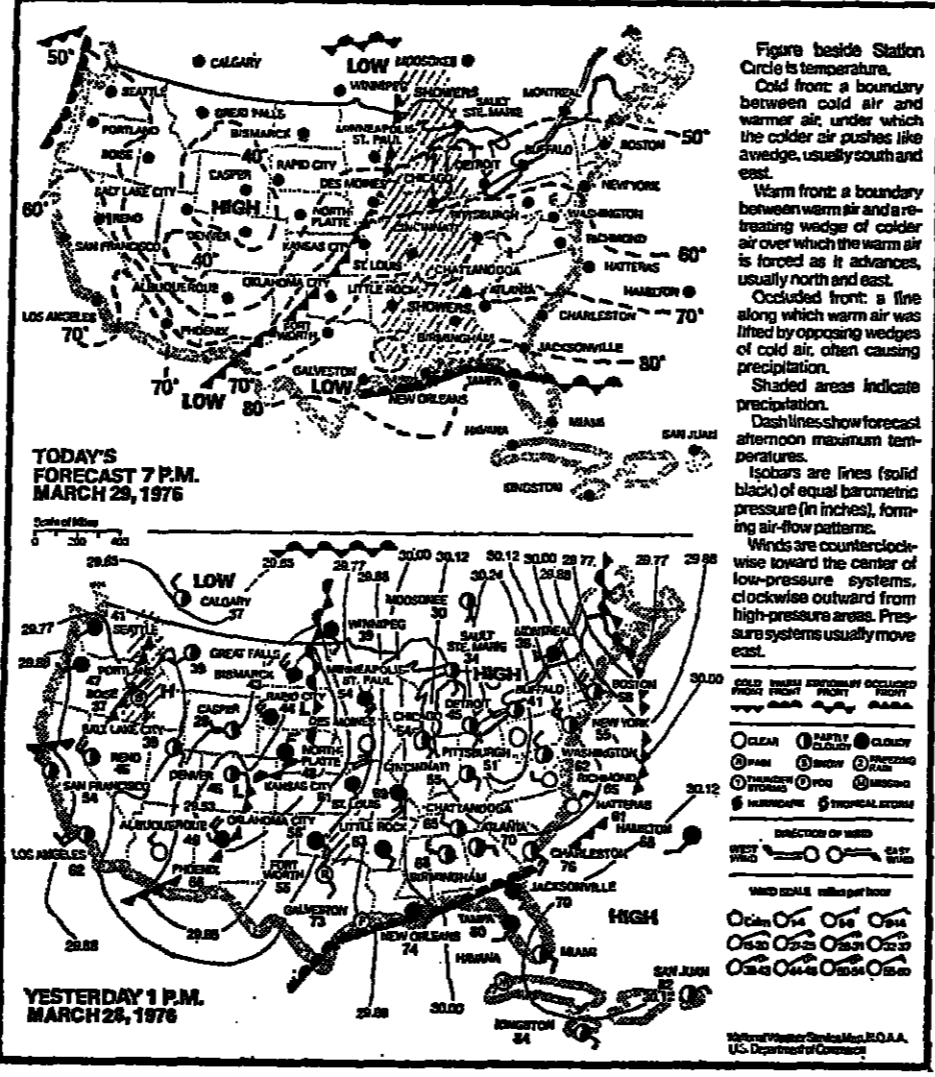


Figure beside Station
Circle is temperature.
Cold front a boundary
between cold air and
warmer air under which
the colder air pushes like
a wedge, usually south and
east.
Warm front a boundary
between warm air and a
retreating wedge of colder
air over which the warm air
is forced as it advances,
usually north and east.
Occluded front a line
along which warm air was
lifted by opposing wedges
of cold air, often causing
precipitation.
Shaded areas indicate
precipitation.
Dashed lines show forecast
afternoon maximum tem-
peratures.
Isobars are lines (solid
black) of equal barometric
pressure (in inches), forming
air-flow patterns.
Winds are counterclock-
wise toward the center of
low-pressure systems,
clockwise outward from
high-pressure areas. Pres-
sure systems usually move
east.

Forecast

National Weather Service (As of 11 P.M.)
NEW YORK CITY—Sunny today, high in
the mid-60s; low 40s; winds north-
easterly at 10 to 15 miles per hour, de-
creasing to 5 to 10 m.p.h. tonight;
clear tonight, low in the low to mid-
40s. Sunny and mild tomorrow. Pre-
cipitation probability near zero through
tonight.
NORTH JERSEY AND ROCKLAND AND
WESTCHESTER COUNTIES—Sunny to-
day, high in the mid-60s; clear to-
night, low in the mid-50s to low 40s.
Sunny and mild tomorrow.
LONG ISLAND AND LONG ISLAND
SOUND—Sunny today, high in the mid-
60s to low 60s; winds northerly at
10 to 15 miles per hour, light; clear
tonight, low in the upper 30s to mid-
40s. Sunny and mild tomorrow. Visi-
bility on the Sound five miles or better
through tonight.

Extended Forecast

(Wednesday through Friday)
METROPOLITAN NEW YORK, NORTH
JERSEY AND LONG ISLAND—Increasing
cloudiness Wednesday with showers (high
of night, mostly sunny Thursday sunny
Friday. Distant high will weaken in
the mid-60s Wednesday and Thursday
and will be in the low 50s Friday; over-
night lows will average in the upper
40s to low 50s Wednesday and Thursday
and will be around 40 Friday.

Temperatures Data

Table with columns: Temp., Hum., Winds, Bar. for various cities like New York, Boston, etc.

Precipitation Data

Table with columns: 24-hour period ended 7 P.M., 12-hour period ended 7 P.M., etc.

U.S. and Canada

Table listing weather conditions for various US cities like Albany, Albany, Albany, etc.

Abroad

Table listing weather conditions for various international locations like London, Paris, Rome, etc.

Planets

Table listing planetary positions and phases for Mercury, Venus, Mars, etc.

This has got to be one of the best bargains around town—home
delivery of the big (and to many people, absolutely essential)
Sunday New York Times for one nickel and one dime per week
more than what you'd pay for it at a New York newsstand.
The New York Times is now making a 13-week introductory
offer of home delivery of the Sunday Times for 90¢ per
week—only 15¢ above the newsstand price. This offer is for new
home delivery subscribers only.
If time is money, think about how much time you're used to
spending every Sunday getting The Times. And how about those
Sundays when you have to battle the weather to get your copy?
And did you ever arrive at your newsstand to discover the
Sunday Times was all sold out? Well, you won't have to think
about those things any more when you accept this home delivery
offer from The Times.
And that 15 cents per week for home delivery of the Sunday
Times is something to think about. Give it a thought.
Then phone 800-325-6400 (it's toll-free) and say you want the
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PEDIATRICIANS ASK A RAT POISON BAN

Phosphorus Paste Attacked After Deaths of 2 Children

By LAWRENCE E. ALTMAN

The deaths of two Houston children from rat poison containing phosphorus had led two University of Texas pediatricians to recommend a national ban on the toxic chemical.

The recommendation was supported by an editorial in the issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association published today. The same issue carried a medical report detailing the death of two Houston children and the recovery of a third.

Phosphorus poisoning classically produces symptoms divided into three phases, according to the report by Dr. Frank A. Simon and Dr. Larry K. Pickering of the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston Medical School.

Initially, phosphorus can burn the skin and mouth and produce thirst, vomiting, diarrhea and severe abdominal pain. The breath may emit a garlic odor. Another result—smoking stools—is apparently a result of the reaction of phosphorus with the juices in the bowel, the doctors reported.

In this phase, death occurs from shock and the direct toxic action of phosphorus on the heart. This is how the two Houston children, a 3-year-old girl and a 2-year-old boy, died.

If the patient survives this period, symptoms may disappear for as long as several weeks. Then the victim may die in the last stage from delayed damage to the liver, kidney and central nervous system.

Cases Drew Attention

The warning flag about rat poisons containing phosphorus was raised because the three cases occurred within three weeks last year and because only one other case of phosphorus poisoning in the Houston area had been reported to poison control experts in the five previous years, Dr. Simon said in a telephone interview.

The warning also reflected the trend around the country for more phosphorus paste to be spread on crackers and bread as bait to kill rats. These pastes are being used because many rats have become resistant to the blood-thinning drug called Warfarin, which has been used in more conventional rat poisons.

Spread of the phosphorus pastes has increased the danger of phosphorus poisoning in humans, particularly among small children who are likely to ingest almost anything that comes readily to hand, like crackers.

One Taste Is Fatal

"One taste of a small amount of phosphorus is enough to kill," Dr. Simon said.

In advocating that the safest course would be to take phosphorus rat poisons off the market, Dr. Simon said, "The child may have no second chance. That's not fair for children, particularly when the rat poison is on crackers."

Phosphorus, a natural element, occurs in two forms, red and yellow. The red is harmless because it cannot be absorbed.

Yellow phosphorus is one of the deadliest poisons known.

Earlier this century, when yellow phosphorus was readily available in this country in match tips, fireworks and quack remedies, death occurred in about half the cases of phosphorus poisoning.

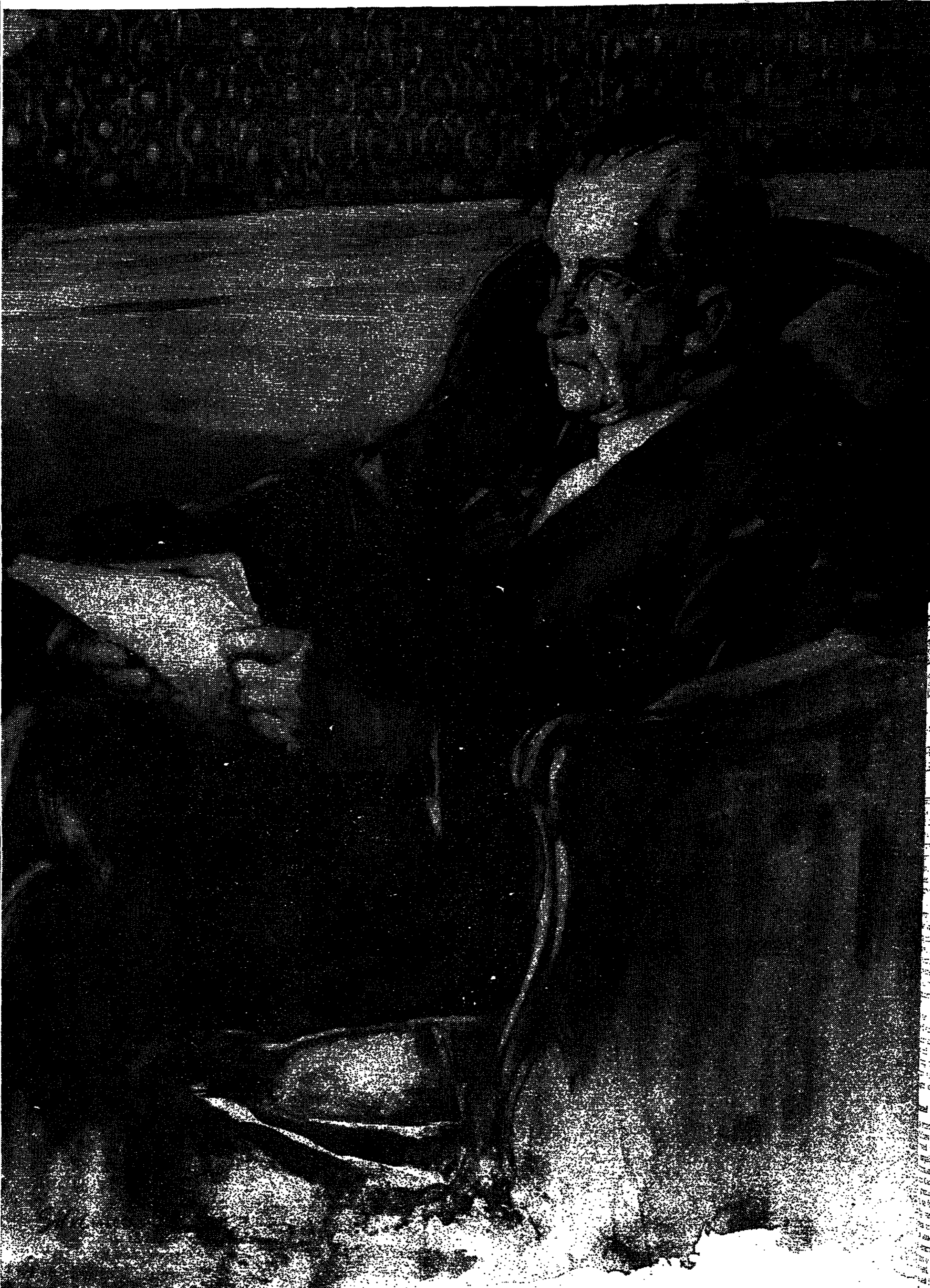
Even today there is no antidote to yellow phosphorus. Survival, when it occurs, results from standard measures used by doctors to control poisonings and the supportive measures that are part of standard hospital care.

Some Uses Now Banned

Yellow phosphorus now has been eliminated from matches, fireworks and quack remedies by legislation and international trade agreements. Yet the two pediatricians from Texas said that yellow phosphorus was used in powder and paste form in amounts ranging from 2 to 5 percent in such rat poisons as Patterson's Zinc Phosphide Rodent Bait (2 percent), Pearson's Rat Poison (2 percent), Stearn's Electric Brand Paste (3 percent) and Rat Doom Zinc Phosphide (3 percent).

According to the Food and Drug Administration, phosphorus now is not among the first 10 potentially toxic substances ingested by children. The Federal agency lists the 10 most common offenders as aspirin, detergents and cleansers, plants, vitamins and minerals, antihistamine compounds and cold remedies, perfume and cologne, disinfectants and deodorizers, miscellaneous medications, psychopharmacologic agents like tranquilizers, and household bleach.

Dr. Hugh H. Hussey, who wrote the editorial, said of the pediatricians' recommendation to ban the rat poison containing phosphorus, "Certainly, radical as that suggestion may seem, elimination would afford complete prevention, which is the ultimate objective in management of childhood poisonings."



The un-making of a President.

His support gone, his staff in retreat, his own family divided and ravaged by Watergate, Richard Nixon wavered for days between fighting and quitting.

His Secretary of State said he was like a madman and worried that the world might blow up in his distracted last days. His chief of staff likened him to Captain Queeg and quietly took over some of the Presidential decision-making from him. Two days before the end his son-in-law told one senator in a distraught phone call that Nixon had been up late "walking the halls... talking to pictures of former Presidents."

He was a man plainly unraveling under stress, given to bouts of gloom and storms of temper. He drank heavily, often starting in the afternoon and sometimes showing up late and dazed for work the morning after.

Worst of all was the fear that he might commit suicide.

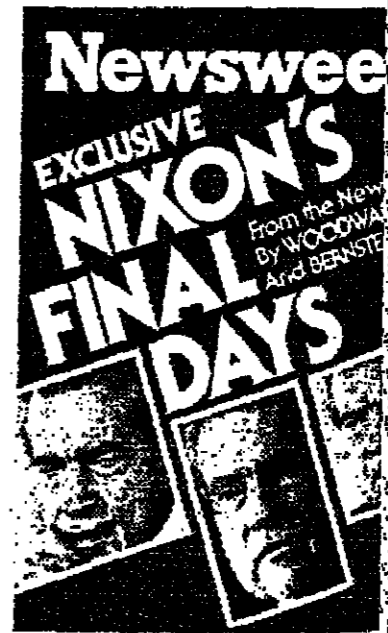
This week Newsweek begins a two-part 30,000 word selection of excerpts from the forthcoming Woodward and Bernstein book "The Final Days," scheduled for publication next month by Simon and Schuster.

Drawn from interviews with 394 participants ranging from below-stairs at

the White House to the most intimate Nixon family councils, "The Final Days" chronicles the decline and fall of the Nixon Presidency as only the authors who cracked the Watergate scandal could tell it.

With its painful glimpses at the Nixon family under siege, with its never-before close up of a President at the end of his rope, "The Final Days" is an extraordinary work of reportage—the epic political story of our time.

19 million readers will relive it this week—exclusively in the pages of Newsweek. Now on newsstands.



Begin it this week—exclusively in Newsweek.

سكزا من الاصل

Jackson Declares Truest Friend

Miss Hearst Is

Continued on Page 14